

# CUTTING

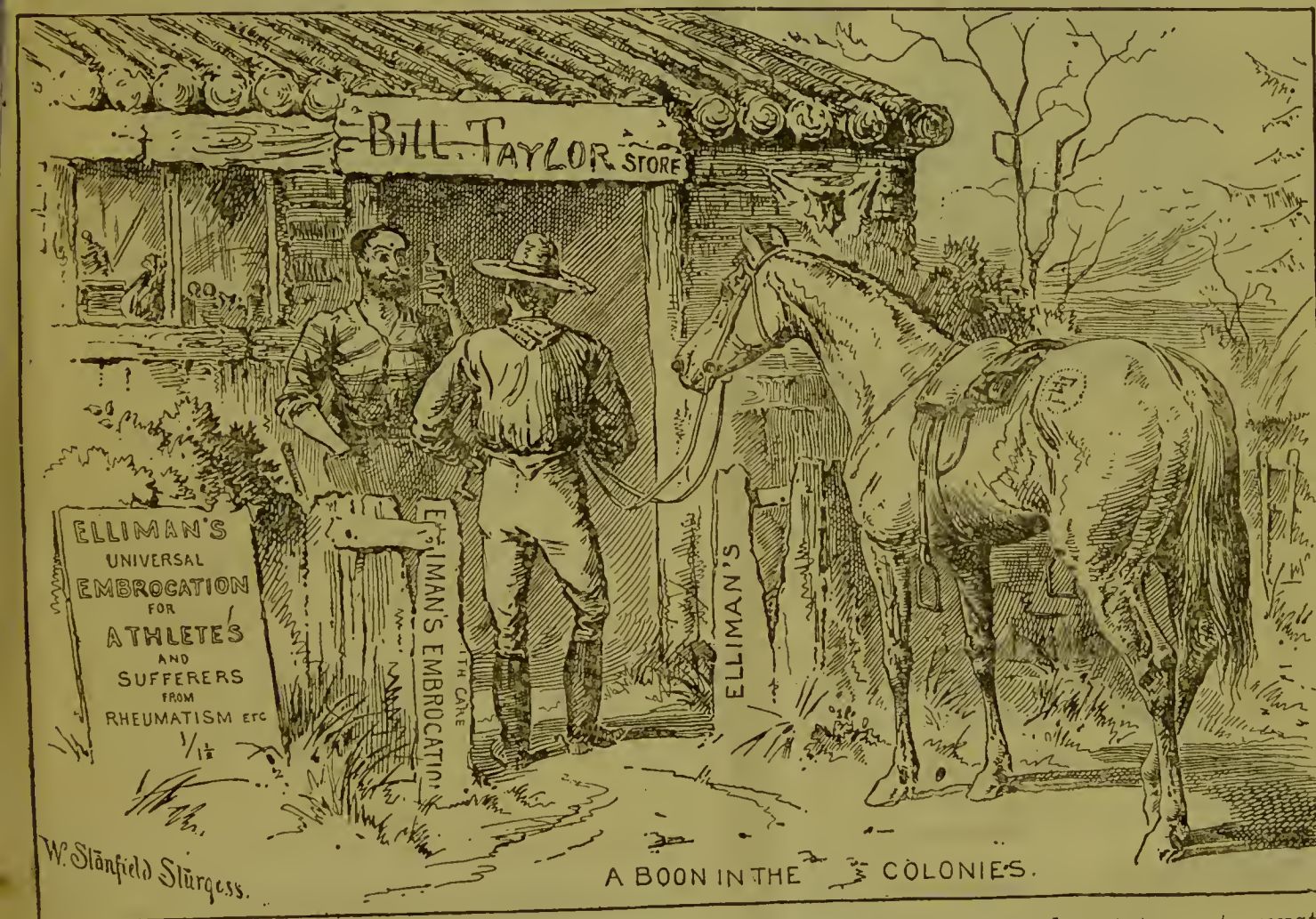
## ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION

For Human Use under 1/- and 2/4, and

## ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

For Horses, Cattle, and Dogs under 1/9, 2/2, and 3/-,

can only be done by signing an agreement not to do so and then breaking faith, as all Wholesalers are pledged to secure agreements from every purchaser not to sell retail under the above prices.



We invite reports of all cases of cutting under the minimum prices, but the statements must be supported by evidence—viz., a receipted bill; when we will advise all the Wholesale Houses of the address of the dealer implicated, in order that his supplies may be cut off. Quotations in Retail Lists issued prior to April, 1890, are not a certain guide to present prices, as many have fallen in with our arrangements since the lists were printed, and quotations in those lists cannot be accepted as evidence of

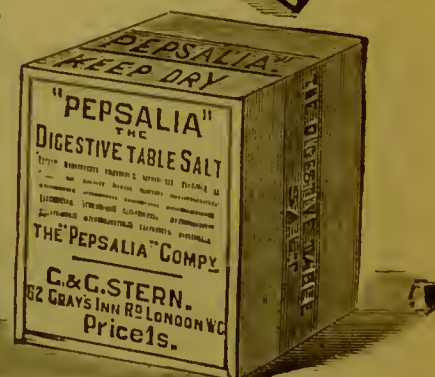
# CUTTING.

ADDRESS—ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.



REGISTERED **PEPSALIA** TRADE MARK

THE  
**DIGESTIVE  
TABLE  
SALT.**



**"PEPSALIA"** is a white crystalline body, resembling fine table salt in appearance and taste, devoid of smell, and possessed of remarkable solvent properties on food. It is perfectly homogeneous, and being prepared by a special process known only to the manufacturers, its activity is preserved unimpaired under all circumstances.

**"PEPSALIA"** has been analysed and tested by several distinguished chemists, and they are unanimous in finding it extremely active and reliable as a solvent for food.

Retail Price 1s. and 2s. per Bottle. To Chemists, 10s. and 20s. per Dozen, less 5 per cent. discount.

**G. & G. STERN,**

**62 GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.**

**SALE FREE ON APPLICATION.**



22102404518



# The Chemist and Druggist

## SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.  
Businesses for Disposal.  
Premises to Let.  
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1890.

Partnerships.  
Situations Vacant.  
Situations Wanted.  
Miscellaneous.

### CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

## MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C. CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1843, and is well known to all the leading firms in the trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—LONDON, N.—Dispensing and Retail, with Post attached; returns from business nearly £500; post-office more than pays rent; profits about £250; well-fitted shop and large stock; comfortable house with garden; about £275 required.

2.—LONDON SUBURB, WEST.—Dispensing, Retail and Prescribing Business; returns about £550; rapidly increasing; double fronted corner shop; good stock; comfortable house, low rental; price £450.

3.—LONDON, N.—Prescribing and Retail; situated in a thickly-populated locality; returns over £400 yearly, *net profits nearly half*; corner shop; rent low; price £350, or reasonable offer considered.

4.—LONDON, N.W.—Retail and Prescribing Business; been conducted as a Branch; managed entirely by an assistant; returns nearly £650; good prices; handsomely-fitted shop and good stock; commodious house and garden attached; about £450 required.

5.—KENT.—Retail and Prescribing of good class (unopposed); returns nearly £600; *net profits* £250; well-fitted shop and large stock, at low rental; convenient house, good garden attached; about £600 required.

6.—HOME COUNTY.—Retail and Dispensing of good class; situate in a attractive locality; returns nearly £700, with *good profits*; large shop, well stocked; convenient house, &c.; about £650 required.

7.—EASTERN COUNTIES.—Mixed Business; returns last year £2,000, increasing; large well-fitted shop and good stock; small premium only and valuation required.

8.—SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND (Seaside).—Good class Retail and Dispensing Business; held by vendor 12 years; returns nearly £550, with *good profits*; large 10-roomed house; every investigation permitted; vendor, having purchased a larger business, will deal liberally with an immediate purchaser.

9.—NORTH DEVON.—Country town; good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns £450 yearly, increasing; satisfactory reasons for selling; opposition slight; rent £20; price £300.

10.—SOUTH WALES (Seaport).—Retail and Dispensing; well-fitted single-fronted shop and good stock; moderate rent; returns nearly £500, capable of being much increased; vendor, being anxious for an early sale, will accept £350.

11.—YORKSHIRE.—Large manufacturing town; good-class Retail and Light Family Business; returns about £1,000 yearly; large handsome shop and good stock; commodious house, rent £55; large flower and vegetable gardens, stable, and warehouse; about £800 required.

12.—OXFORDSHIRE.—Mixed Business, Post-office attached; returns about £2,000 yearly; business capable of being much increased; well-fitted shop and good stock; reasonable offer accepted.

13.—SOMERSET.—Very old-established Business for Disposal, in consequence of vendor's ill-health; returns over £1,100 yearly, *profits more than the average*; a prompt purchaser required, terms liberal; particulars on application.

14.—WILTS.—Mixed Business; returns nearly £1,300 yearly; large and commodious premises; good house and garden; about £1,100 required.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

**N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.**

Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London agent.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE.  
ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

#### QUININE WORKS FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY, 21st July, at 1 P.M., the excellently appointed and thoroughly well fitted CHEMICAL WORKS, situated at No. 4, Rue de l'Est, in the town of

#### IVRY-PORT

(Department of the Seine, France),

a short distance by rail from Paris, will be offered for SALE at AUCTION, on behalf of the present Proprietor, by Maître G. ROBIN, Notary Public, 62 Boulevard Sébastopol, Paris, of whom full particulars may be obtained.

The works are specially adapted for the manufacture of Fine Chemicals, and salts and other Alkaloïds. The preparation of Sulphate of Quinine, other Chinchona derivatives, and Salts of Barytes has been actually carried on in them for many years.

Reserve Price, 10,000 francs.

Long lease, with option of purchase.

### FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR Sale, about five dozen Maw's gold labelled shop-bottles (pints and quarts), dry and liquid drage, urbees, show-crystals, mortars, pill-machine, root-cutter, paper-stands, large mahogany and plate-glass case, and mahogany chest of drawers, all new. Apply, J. Rees, Bank Terrace, Newcastle Emlyn, South Wales.

TO CHEMISTS FITTING UP.—Drawers, Counters, Show-cases and Carboys, &c.—For sale, one 12 ft. range new mahogany drawers, with plate-glass labels and knobs, £9; one 12 ft. ditto, pine drawers, gold labels and glass knobs, £6 12s.; one new bent tooth-brush case, 25s.; three 3-gallon, 9s. 6d.; four 4 gallon, 12s.; and three 6 gallon carboys, 15s. 6d. each; 180 shop rounds and jars, gold-labelled, £9; plate-glass counter show-case, 36 x 18, 35s.; 6-ft. dispensing-screen, mirror centre and marble slab, £5 10s.; ditto, new design, £7 10s.; good bent-front brush-case, 21s.; mahogany wall case, 60 x 47, 55s.; 24 2-lb. blue jars, labelled, 36s.; 12 3-lb. ditto, 24s.; 12 4-lb. best pink ditto, labelled, 5s. each; 6-ft. bent-front case, good secondhand, £4 10s. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Medical Fitters, Bond Street, Birmingham.



**F. J. BRETT,**  
**VALUER, LEICESTER,**

60 St. Stephen's Road.

*References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.***BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.****£3,500 RETURNS.**—Within an hour of London. — Old-established General, Mixed Retail, Prescribing, and local Wholesale; large garden, good house, desirable locality; net profit about £500; at a valuation of stock and fixtures about £1,200; capable of considerable increase; would suit two brothers well who are not afraid of work.**SUSSEX.**—Light Retail and Dispensing; good prices; returns £530; price £450; rent £30.**MIDLANDS.**—General Retail, Prescribing, &c, with a little Wholesale; returns £1,100; price £800.**LANCASHIRE.**—Returns £1,700; Mixed Retail, with Prescribing and fair Dispensing; rents store prices; price £800, or small goodwill and valuation.**WILTS.**—Returns £500; good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; two large gardens; price about £400.

Mr. Brett has buyers of good-class Businesses, returning £1,000 to £2,000. Vendors can at once be supplied with cash buyers.

**BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.***3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.***SCARBOROUGH.**—Retail to be sold cheap; good position; satisfactory reason for disposal; portion sub let, leaving rent nearly nil. Humphries & Co., Chemists, Bradford.**FOR sale,** a Dispensing and Light Retail Business, near Manchester, with Post Office and Telegraph attached; no agents need apply. For particulars, address G., care of F. Jones & Co., Broom Street, Withy Grove, Manchester.**YORKS.**—Mixed Business in small but improving town; returns about £300; good and saleable stock; commodious and well-fitted house; price £250 or arrangement. Address, "Lux," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**CHEMIST and Druggist's.**—A genuine middle-class ready-money trade in a densely-populated neighbourhood; present proprietor 42 years; retiring into the country; comfortable house; business might be greatly increased by a young man. Apply, 65 Old Street, E.C.**CHEMISTS.**—A nice little business in pretty suburb few miles out; handsomely fitted shop; nice house and garden, with private entrance; rent £35; as must be sold at once, a very low price will be accepted. Apply, F. W. Stimpson, Wordsworth Road, Harrow, N.W.**A VERY** much neglected business, within a few miles of London, will be sold on the most favourable terms to effect ready sale; nearly whole of rent let off; capital opportunity for making good country business in very short time; price £160. Apply, letter only, Mr. Bishop, 119 Grosvenor Road, S.W.**OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.**—Age cause of disposal; shop double-fronted, well fitted and stocked; cash trade; populous locality; valuable proprietary medicines; state amount of cash at command; terms liberal. Address to C. M. K., Miss Atkinson, 40a King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.**DEVONSHIRE.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business in a small market town; returns £450; rent £18; good house; net profit £220, increasing yearly; cause of sale leaving the trade; investigation courted; price £300. For particulars apply to R. J. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**RETURNS £900;** stock, fixtures, £500; in town Wales; shop very full of goods; profits good; thousands of coal-miners, ironworkers; proprietor doing well, but ill-health compels him to sell business; anyone steady, healthy, may do well and save money; what cash offers? Particulars, X. Y. Z., Bank View, Link Top, Great Malvern.**WARWICK COUNTY.**—For immediate sale, a Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, returning £700; good house, garden, &c.; low rent; advertiser, who is leaving the trade, will accept £450, or valuation, and allow every investigation; opportunity seldom offering. E. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**DEATH VACANCY.** Fifteen miles from Gloucester; unopposed Mixed Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business returning £1,200 (manager now doing £100 monthly); rent £45; large house, warehouse, garden, stable; price to immediate purchaser, £650, or valuation; business man could double the trade. "Trustee," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**YORKSHIRE.**—To be disposed of, as a going concern, the old-established Wholesale and Retail Drug and Drysaltery Business, so successfully carried on by the late B. B. Cowdill, at Sowerby Bridge; good dwelling and warehouse accommodation; this is an opportunity very rarely to be met with. For further particulars to treat apply to the owner, who is retiring from the business, Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire.**WELL-FITTED** and stocked Pharmacy; good trade; full prices; genuine; Hants coast; £450; no agents. K., 12 Melbourne Grove, East Dulwich.**BARGAIN;** suit beginner; established unopposed Business; seaside; returns £440; rent £22 10s.; let off £15 with other advantages; scope for increase; through illness accept from immediate purchaser £200 cash. "Rhenus," care of F. J. Brett, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.**LONDON, W.**—Old-established Business, situate in good marketing thoroughfare; handsomely fitted; well stocked; good house; private entrance; low rent; returns about £8 per week; capable of great increase; has been greatly neglected. Apply, by letter, Webb, 53 Bedford Square, E.**FOR SALE.**—An old-established country Business; first-class Dispensing, Prescribing and Retail, with seeds, no oils or other heavy trade; good prices, increasing returns, at present £800; convenient premises at low rent. Apply "Chemist," care of Mr. Bingham, 106 Cotham Road, Bristol.**SHROPSHIRE.**—An old-established Light Retail and Prescribing Business, country town; returns over £300, capable of increase; good house and garden, rent and taxes low; good opportunity for combining Dentistry; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Address, "Delta," Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham.**SMALL** profitable cash Retail and Prescribing Business, suitable for beginner; carried on by assistants for several years; returns now £250 to £300 (under partial attention of deceased proprietor it was £550); value in stock and fittings, £275, which can be reduced to £203; half cash down, remainder as arranged. Marshall, Henfield.**MIXED** Retail and Prescribing Business in Birmingham; returns about £600, and showing a good profit after paying all expenses; small premium and valuation of stock, &c., would be accepted; full particulars to intending purchasers only; no agents. Apply, "Acetum," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**IN Aldershot.**—Some hands 30 years; retiring through age; good position; near to barracks and camp; largest garrison in England; house contains 7 rooms, shop, and cellar, with large garden and yard at back; rent £60, exclusive of taxes. Price of stock, fixtures, and goodwill, £150. Address, S. Mowbray, Bisley, near Woking, Surrey.**FOR Sale** (owing to a serious accident to acting manager), the business of a Chemist and Druggist; noble premises; suitable for first class West-end Drug Store; the Retail and Dispensing is small at present, owing to time being devoted to manufacturing specialities, in which a considerable trade (of lasting nature) is done; a gentlemanly man, with energy and capital, will make a fortune; the whole (capable of great extension) to be sold a great bargain. Address (letters only), "Candour," care of Mr. Lane, 11 Cornwall Mansions, Clarence Gate, Regent's Park, London.**BUSINESSES WANTED.***3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.***WANTED,** a good Chemist's Business; provincial town or good district in one of the Southern counties preferred. Address, R. S. V. P., care of Messrs. Meggison & Co., Miles Lane, London, E.C.**ADVERTISER** is open to purchase a good-class Business returning about £4,000 per annum; South of England preferred, but not essential; capital at command. "Minor," care of Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co, 6 Giltspur Street, E.C.**FOR cash;** genuine Retail and Dispensing Business, making a net profit of £100 to £400 a year; full investigation required prior to purchase; patients received in strict confidence. Address J. G. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**WANTED** at once, a Light Retail, returning £900 or more, in a provincial town or large village; can pay cash at once if a genuine business is offered; no objection to one a little mixed. Send full particulars, in confidence, to Mr. R. Tyler, 89 Dalston Lane, London, N.E.**WANTED** to purchase a Retail and Dispensing Business, yielding profit of from £200 to £300; must bear full investigation. Send particulars as to reason for selling, turn-over, population of town, &c., to "Radix," care of Messrs. Hatrick & Company, 31 Snow Hill, London, E.C.**£5 BONUS** will be paid to the person who gives most satisfactory information where there is a good opening for a Chemist, either Town or Country. State population, nearest opposition, and all necessary information, to "Ipec," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**APPRENTICESHIPS.****APPRENTICE.**—A vacancy occurs for a well-educated youth as apprentice in a very old-established business, doing a good family trade. F. S. Seymour, The Square, Wimborne.**APPRENTICE** wanted (3 years); will be thoroughly taught his business; help given in his studies; good home; moderate premium; must have passed Preliminary. Apply, A. C. Horner & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Mitre Square, London.



## TO LET.

**AJACCIO, CORSICA.**—To be Sold or Let on long lease, property of 60 acres, with pleasure-grounds and park, three substantial houses, wine cellar, stabling (5 horses), and coachhouse; extensive orange, lemon, and cedar groves, well planted with fruit-trees of best varieties; abundant water and complete system of irrigation; two acres of wire-fenced poultry run; large farm of flowers and scented shrubs and herbs for the manufacture of essential oils and perfumes; distillery worked by steam, and complete modern installation in full work. Address, X. Y. L., care of Messrs. B. Bradshaw & Co., Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**WANTED.** Assistant; Minor qualification. Apply, with photo and full particulars, Smeeton, Chemist, Leeds.

**WANTED.** Assistant, married, to take charge Mixed business with Grocery, also Post-office; send full particulars. Potts, Ilkeston.

**CELERY COFFEE.**—Travellers wanted with good connections among grocers, chemists. The Celery Coffee Company, 93 Hope Street, Glasgow.

**DISPENSER;** qualified; outdoors; hours short. Write, stating full particulars and salary required, to "Chemist," Palmeira House, Brighton.

**WANTED,** an Assistant, not under 22 years; good dispenser; one kept. Apply, with usual particulars, R. Hiscock, Chemist, Coventry.

**WANTED,** at once, a good Junior Assistant (outdoors). Apply, stating full particulars and salary required, to E. Hughes, Chemist, Altrincham.

**R. E. CHARLES,** Chemist, Brecon, wants a Junior; not under 20; no Sunday work. Write, stating age, experience, references, and salary required.

**WANTED,** an Assistant, aged about 24; good Dispenser and business habits. Apply, with full particulars and references, to Curtis & Co., 43 Baker Street, W.

**WANTED,** immediately, good Junior Assistant for Mixed Retail business. State salary and references, &c. J. W. Watkinson, Chemist, Farnworth, Bolton.

**TRAVELLERS** calling on Grocers, Oil and Colour Men, and Chemists (town and country), who can take an extra Commission, should apply B. W. F., Observer Office, Lancaster.

**WANTED,** a Qualified Assistant (indoors) in a good-class business, where others are kept. Apply, stating age, salary required, &c., to Beall & Son, Chemists, Cambridge.

**IMMEDIATELY,** competent Assistant; quick and accurate Dispenser; outdoor. Apply, full particulars, age, height, references, photo if possible, Jenkins, Chemist, Beeston, Notts.

**WANTED,** an Assistant, about 21 (indoors). Apply, giving the usual particulars, enclosing carte (which shall be returned), to Ernest Matthews, Chemist, &c., Royston, Herts.

**WANTED,** a quick, active youth, with knowledge of drug trade, for town invoice desk. Apply, by letter, C. H., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**FOR JAPAN.**—Qualified English Assistant; about 25; first-class London experience and references indispensable. Apply by letter to Dakin Bros., Crechurch Lane, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

**ASSISTANT** wanted: aged about 21; comfortable home; no Sunday duty; hours 8 till 9, Saturday 11; good references indispensable. Apply, stating full particulars, to S. Dean 321 Roman Road, Bow, E.

**WANTED,** good Junior Assistant for General country business; board in, but bed room out of house; two assistants, porter and boy. Send particulars, with portrait, to Tomlinson, Chelmsford Essex.

**ASSISTANT** (from 22 to 24), who has had some experience in Counter work; one from a good country house not objected to; occasionally, Sunday duty; weekly half-day holiday. Apply, J. Emsley, 41 High Street, Stoke Newington, N.

**REQUIRED,** a first-class Warehouseman to superintend the working of a large warehouse; thorough knowledge of drugs and chemicals indispensable. Address, stating age, salary, and last employ, to "Roots," Messrs. Street, 31 Cornhill.

**WANTED** an Assistant, not under 21 years of age, to manage a Branch; must possess Minor qualification. State age, height and salary required, with references, enclosing carte (to be returned), to W. J. Barnes, 54 Biggin Street, Dover.

**AN** Assistant for General Retail and Dispensing business; good Counterman; obliging and steady; qualification not necessary; carte, with references. "Antipyrin," Hodgkinson, Preston & King, 81 Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.

**A QUALIFIED** Assistant, capable of taking sole charge of a Branch; one accustomed to a Family and Agricultural business preferred. Apply, stating age, salary required (indoors), and all usual particulars, to Delighton & Smith Pharmaceutical Chemists, Billingham.

**ABOUT** middle of July.—Qualified Assistant, accustomed to good-class trade; chiefly for Dispensing. B. Keen, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Park Street, Clifton, Bristol.

**AN** Improver or Junior, not over 22 years; turnover apprentice not objected to; half-holiday weekly. State age, height, references, and enclose photo, to "Chemist," 42 High Street, Crews.

**CHEMIST.**—Wanted, a good Junior Assistant for a mixed business; well up in dispensing; outdoor; no Sunday duty. Address, stating salary, reference, age, height, &c., W. Highley, Rochdale.

**IMMEDIATELY.**—Junior Assistant; used to country trade. Apply, stating age, height, salary required (indoors), references, and enclosing carte, to Smart, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Steyning, Sussex.

**WANTED.** a Junior Assistant, for a good-class country trade; qualified preferred; must be a good Dispenser. State age, salary required, and experience, to Chalmers & Son, Newport, Salop.

**WANTED,** immediately, an Assistant to take charge of a branch (qualified preferred); no Sunday duty. State age, salary, and references to Thomas Kenny, Chemist, 2 Beverley Road Arcade, Hull.

**IMPROVER** or Turnover wanted, for pushing Retail business; must be active, obliging, and well recommended. Apply, stating age, salary required (outdoors), experience, &c., to Fresson, Queen Street, Burslem.

**AT ONCE.**—Junior Assistant (outdoors), with Minor qualification, for light Retail and Dispensing business; no Sunday duty. Apply, with usual particulars, to John Teecey, 45 St. George's Road, Bolton, Lancs.

**IMMEDIATELY.**—Junior (indoors), for brisk cash business; liberal and progressive salary to an active hand. Apply, giving all particulars of experience, &c., to Lewis' Drug Stores, 22 and 24 Great Portland Street, W.

**JUNIOR** Assistant (indoors), accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail. Apply, with full particulars of previous engagements, salary required, &c., enclosing photo (to be returned), to W. F. Newman, 8 Marke Street, Falmouth.

**IMMEDIATELY,** a good Junior Assistant, not under 20 years (indoors); light trade; time for study. Apply, stating previous experience, references, salary required, enclosing C.D.V., to W. Jacob, Medical Hall, Guildford, Surrey.

**TRUSTWORTHY** Assistant in a good-class light business; S.W. suburb; about 24; Minor qualification; must be well up in Dispensing; capable of taking charge occasionally. Apply, P. S., Messrs. Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, City.

**WANTED,** an Assistant (single, indoors), in a light Retail business; Minor qualification; able to prescribe and capable to take sole charge; age about 30; good references indispensable. Apply, to J. E. Harris, Chemist, 60 Exmouth Street, Clerkenwell.

**WANTED** immediately, Junior or Improver, aged 18 or 20, for good-class Country Drug business; hours short; no Sunday duty; letters not promptly answered declined. State particulars and salary required to G. H. Morgau, Chemist, Whitechurch, Salop.

**TRAVELLER.**—Essences to Mineral-water Makers; a good commission offered by an established provincial house, who have a connection in the S. and S.E. of England; must know the trade. Address, W. W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**TRAVELLER** wanted for town and suburbs by Druggists' Sundries house; an experienced man, with good connection amongst chemists and perfumers. Apply, with full particulars, stating terms, to S. S., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**LOCUM-TENENS** wanted, from August 5 to August 14 inclusive for Mixed country business, Midlands; must be qualified by exam. no Sunday duty. Send full particulars, salary required, and reference addressed "Chemist" Southall, Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham.

**IMMEDIATELY.**—Junior wanted in a Retail Dispensing business; no heavy work; hours light; must be neat and accurate. State age, height, experience, reference salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo, to be returned, P. H. N., 33 and 34 Mortimer Street, Clerkenwell, Bay.

**WORTHING INFIRMARY.** Wanted, immediately, a Dispenser; salary £39 per annum, payable monthly; applications, with age and recent testimonials, must be sent to the Secretary. Further particulars, if required, can be obtained on application to Robert Grerett, Secretary.

**SMART,** energetic, capable, qualified gentlemen, accustomed to the routine of good-class Dispensing, Retail and Prescribing suburban and country trade, are invited to apply to "Pharmacist," 50 Southwark Street, when they will hear of "something good"; enclose photo, references, &c.

**TEMPORARY**—A qualified managing Assistant wanted for latter half of August, to take charge of small good-class Dispensing and Retail; one able to give a little occasional help previously preferred; first-class references necessary. Salary and particulars to F. C., Chemist 801 Fulham Road, S.W.

**IMMEDIATELY.**—A Permanent Qualified Manager for York branch; must be a good Precriber; a total abstainer and one of a knowledge of Dentistry preferred. Send photo and particulars, age, height, experience, reference, and salary to Messrs. Ry



**WANTED** a qualified Junior Assistant (indoor) to take management of a Branch; must be able to Prescribe and Extract Teeth; one seeking a permanency preferred; must have good reference from last employer. Apply, stating salary required, &c., to G. D. Horton, Aston House, Aston Road, Birmingham.

**PARIS**—Immediately, an active and experienced Counterman (seeking a permanency and speaking French fluently) for a high-class Retail establishment; must be tall and of good address; liberal salary. Apply by letter, with photo (to be returned), to A. B. O., care of Messrs. Maw & Son, Aldersgate Street, London.

**WANTED**, about end of July, qualified Assistant to assist in shop and keep the books; indoor; no Sunday duty; must be steady, trustworthy, and accustomed to mixed Family country trade, and book-keeping; two apprentices kept; Churchman; referred. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo, to J. Wellington, Chemist, Oakham.

**WANTED**, Manager, about 30 (qualified); must be reliable, energetic, obliging, and a good Prescriber; good references indispensable. Also Junior Assistant, about 18; must be active and energetic, and of agreeable manners. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, with photo, to J. & J., care of Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., White Horse Street, Leeds.

**PARIS**.—Wanted, in a high-class Pharmacy in a main thoroughfare, a young Englishman, with some knowledge of Pharmacy and Dispensing as an Assistant; exceptional opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the French language and Pharmacy; the son of a chemist in business in England preferred. Full particulars upon application (in French or English) to D. Clerfond, 23 Place Vendôme, Paris.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

**ASSISTANT**; qualified; unmarried; aged 39. "Ferrua," 103 New Kent Road, London.

**LOCUM-TENENS** for about two weeks; qualified. "Chemist," 100 York Road, Lambeth.

**ASSISTANT**; 23; good Dispenser; 7 years' experience. Plummer Beaumont, Bower Street, Bedford.

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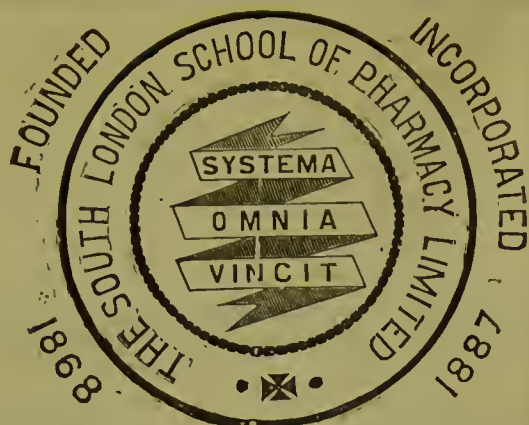
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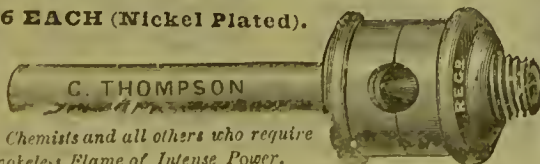
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THIS was an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal reversing an order of Mr. Justice Kay, was in favour of DUNN, the Respondent. The Appellant, ENO, was the registered owner of the trade "ENO'S FRUIT SALT," which he first brought out in 1873. The Respondent described his preparation as "Dunn's Fruit Salt Baking Powder." In accordance with the decision of the majority of their Lord the judgment of the Court of Appeal was reversed with costs (in both courts), and the decision of Justice Kay restored.

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10l., price 7l. (Liverpool). 116/40.  
Counter-cases.—6 mahogany and bent-glass,  
30 in. long, 17 in. wide, 8 in. high, first-class  
condition, 21s. each, or 6l. the lot. Philip  
Josephs, 54 Old Street, London.  
Drawers.—Several nests with glass labels and  
glass knobs, 6-ft. bent glass counter-case,  
counters, and fittings of all kinds for  
Chemists; great bargains. Philip Josephs,  
54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.  
To Chemists.—The handsomest specie-jar in  
Lancashire, equal to new; two 8-gallon  
carboys and 4 smaller specie jars, very  
cheap. Hughes, Paddington, Liverpool.  
Second-hand shop-fittings, show-cases, shop-  
rounds, specie jars, carboys, pill-machines,  
utensils, and every necessary for chemists  
commencing, or fitting up branch shops, at  
half the usual prices; state requirements  
or call. Natali & Co., 184 Aldersgate Street,  
London, nearly opposite Maw's.

### Literature.

Lalor's "Origin of Life." J. E. Bury, Mr. Davis,  
Chemist, Newbury.  
Chemist and Druggist for years 1884, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9;  
what offers? J. B., 2 Main Street, Buckie.  
Willis's books, Attfield's "Chemistry," latest  
editions, unsoiled; what offers? Tompsett,  
Paddock Wood, Kent.

## Dental.

Set 14 dental forceps, 3 lancets, &c.; what  
offers? 119/4.

### Miscellaneous.

A pottle bottle of potass. iodid. (12 lbs.), at  
11s. 6d. 1h. Peacock, 20 Upperhead Row,  
Leeds.  
Microscope slides, large variety, 5s. dozen, or  
useful exchange. "Micro," 344 Caledonian  
Road, London.  
Dobson's black-leg drinks, 1 doz. large, 2 doz.  
small, whole or portion, no reasonable offer  
refused. 117/35.  
Bradbury's fly-powder 55 at 1s. 3d., clean and  
in good order, 6d. each, or offers. Brampton,  
Sudbury, Suffolk.  
1 doz. 3s. Dobson's black-leg drinks, 2 doz.  
5s. 6d.; offers; will take saleable patents in  
return. Pharmacist, 1 Spital Street, Dart-  
ford, Kent.  
Safety bicycle, high-class makers, hollow steel  
diamond frame, falls throughout, little used,  
lamp, &c., 7l. 15s. Foster, 154 Woodborough  
Road, Nottingham.  
Job lots of mineral-water and other bottles;  
100 gross split lemons; 50 gross 10-oz.  
square dark coffee extracts; 30 gross  
cherry brandy quarts; what offers to clear?  
85/61.  
40 and 80-gallon petroleum tanks, with pumps  
and piping; 30 and 40 gallon tanks, with  
taps, all in good condition; also 7 lbs. pulv.  
coccus cacti, 3 lbs. ol. caryoph., 1 lb. ol.  
geranium; what offers? 225/30.  
14 lbs. best black rubber tubing, 7s. 1b.; 5 gross  
boxwood unious, 2s.; 2 pockets Kent hops  
(1888), good colour and flavour, 42s. cwt.;  
2 d. heather packets labelled "Our Own,"  
full weight, 9s. 6d. gross; all delivered.  
Buckley, Chemist, Lees, near Manchester.  
Glass bottles, job lines.—About 50 gross 3-oz.  
pale green bottles for corks, suitable for  
pomade, vaseline, or furniture cream, 4s. per  
gross; 3 gross 1-pint (reputed) green glass  
syrops, 7s.; 2 gross pint ditto, 15s.; 3 gross  
1-pint white glass syrops, 20s.; 3 gross 2-oz.  
white globe-necked panels, 7s. Hearn,  
Bottle Works, 381 Kingsland Road, London.

Pair cases, reagents, and apparatus; suit Minor  
student; 30s. 119/32.

Surplus stock.—2 or 3 iron cisterns with taps,  
100-gallon; 1 each, 5-pint, 3-pint gasogene;  
1 cwt. Herring's malted food; Bourne  
Johnson's respirators, new; aperient pills,  
coated, good formula; rhubarb pills, coated,  
B.P.; Maw's tooth forceps; bottles for  
penny goods; boxes for ditto; wrappers  
for ditto; cards for putting penny goods  
on; all or any of above cheap or exchange.  
83/6.

## WANTED.

Pastille mould (12). 119/4.  
Kelly's "Chemists' Directory," 1889. "Chemist,"  
4 Newstead Grove, Nottingham.  
B. P. Attfield's "Chemistry," Bentley's "Bo-  
tany." Fairweather, Westbourne Place,  
Queensdown.  
Saleable patent medicines, gallic earuleæ opt.,  
or offers in exchange for Howard's quinine  
sulph. 120/13.  
Dispensing-screen, also dispensing bottles, pill-  
machine, &c., by The Oxford Drug Company  
(Limited), Oxford.  
A pair, and one odd one, decorated covers for  
large window-jars, good condition. Croft,  
Chemist, Grimsby.  
One or two silvered or platinised evaporating-  
pans, jacketed, suitable for making ex-  
tracts and allied preparations. Price and  
particulars to "Chemist," 8 Bath Parade,  
Bristol.  
The Chemist and Druggist 1884 to 1889, must be  
clean and complete, with advertisements;  
also Diaries. Quote price to 118/3, Office of  
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon  
Street, E.C.  
A convenient-size tin-lined copper still for  
laboratory purposes, complete with all fit-  
tings; state size, price, and particulars in  
full. Address, Du Padad, Adams & Co.  
(Limited), 27 King Street, Liverpool.

## Address Wanted.

Correct address of Charles Fortescue & Co.,  
Plymouth, proprietors of the "Devonshire  
Circumlocution." 47/50.



# FLY SEASON, 1890.

---

**THE GREATEST NOVELTY FOR THE YEAR**

IS THE

**“Roller” Duplex Fly Exterminator.**

PATENTED AND REGISTERED.

---

The attention of the Trade is specially invited to this  
**THE MOST UNIQUE AND NOVEL INVENTION**  
of its kind that has ever been introduced.

---

Vendors desirous of a large trade would do well before purchasing elsewhere to send for samples and terms (which will be sent free), and acquaint themselves with the

**MERITS, DESIGN, SUPERIORITY, AND NOVELTY**

of the “ROLLER” DUPLEX FLY EXTERMINATOR,

**Which renders it the most attractive and saleable article of its kind.**

---

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF ITS MERITS:—

It is **ARTISTIC IN DESIGN AND FINISH.**

It is **STICKY BOTH SIDES**, thus catching the flies whichever side they alight.

It is **so arranged as to admit of immediate suspension to Chandelier or any convenient position**, or it may be laid down on any flat surface.

It is wrapped round a specially-designed “Roller,” which **guarantees cleanliness**, and also enables it to be packed in a small compass, and handy for sale.

It is now **SECOND TO NONE IN ITS ADHESIVE POWERS AND ATTRACTIVENESS.**

It is **warranted free from poison.**

**RETAILS ONE PENNY EACH.**

---

*Send for Samples and Terms (liberal), which will be sent free by post by the*

**SOLE MANUFACTURER AND PATENTEE,**

**BIDDLES, READING.**

---

LONDON AGENTS: Messrs. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

Messrs. PANNETT & NEDEN, 204 Wandsworth Road, S.W.

LIVERPOOL AGENTS:—Messrs. EVANS, SONS & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.



TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

# HAY'S

# SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES.

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

W. HAY, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, BEVERLEY RD. HULL

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

REGISTERED  
TRADE MARK

H. E. Constance



## "INVIGORINE"

(REGISTERED TITLE).

THE NEW AERATED TONIC  
Pleasant, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

Successful Wherever Introduced  
Specially Useful in Hot Climates.

Retail 2/6, Wholesale 24/- Doz. net,  
Through the Wholesale Houses or of

THE "INVIGORINE" MANUFACTURING CO.  
114 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.

GOLD MEDAL, Amsterdam, 1883. DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1887.

## GUÉRET FRÈRES,

MACHINISTS, PATENTEES,

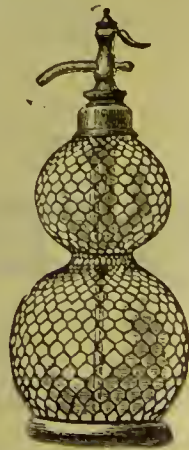
PARIS—72 BOULEVARD DE LA GARE, 72—PARIS.

SYPHONS WITH SHORT LEVER, with Metal Tops of Pure Tin, carefully mounted, and the glass of the first quality.

GAZOSELTZ, for the instantaneous production of Aërated Beverages at table. Anyone can use them.

"CONTINUOUS PROCESS" Apparatus complete, guaranteed without flaw in construction, possessing perfect action, and tested to a high pressure, while fulfilling every desirable condition of economy and sanitation.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.





**LONDON:**  
45 GIFFORD  
STREET, N.

TRADE

# "CAMWAL"

## TOPS THE TRADE

**HARROGATE,  
BRISTOL.**

MARK.

TELEPHONE

NO.

7547.

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL,



LONDON, 1881.

RAISED BY THE  
PERSISTENT ENERGY  
AND GREAT CARE  
OF CHEMISTS

Year	No. of Members	Dividend
1878	119	None
1879	350	None
1880	430	None
1881	540	None
1882	615	3½
1883	708	5

TELEGRAPHIC

Chemists Starbeck Harrogate

HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL



BRADFORD, 1882.

Telegraphic  
Address  
"RUBINE  
LONDON."

STRENGTHENED AND  
SUPPORTED BY THE  
APPROBATION OF THE  
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Year	No. of Members	Dividend
1884	903	6
1885	1,193	6
1886	1,463	6
1887	1,612	7½
1888	1,892	5
1889	2,031	7½

ADDRESSES

Chemists Sun Factory Bristol.

**INCREASE OF SALES.**—The Sales for the Half-year ending March 31, 1890, show an increase of 30 per cent. over the corresponding period of previous year. This Company manufactures the various descriptions of Mineral Waters of the highest class and of specified formula, and now numbers over 2,000 Members. Good Dividends.

### PRICES.

	In Corked Bots.	In Codd's Patent Bots.	In Syphons.		In Corked Bots.	In Codd's Patent Bots.	In Syphons.
Carbonated Water	1/-	/10	1/6	Lime Juice ..	1/-	/10	2/6
Soda	1/-	/10	1/6	Ginger Ale ..	1/-	/10	2/6
Soda B.P. 15	1/-	/10	1/6	Ginger Beer, Glass	1/-	/10	2/6
Potash	1/-	/10	1/6	Lithia, P. P., 5 grains to Half-pint	1/6	1/4	—
Potash B.P. 15	1/-	/10	1/6	Iron and Quinine Water ..	1/6	1/4	—
Seltzer	1/-	/10	1/6	Mineral Acid ..	1/6	1/4	—
Lemonade	1/-	/10	2/6				

Syphons, 24s. per dozen.

Cases—3 dozen 3s. 6d.; 4 dozen 4s. 6d.; 6 dozen 5s. 6d. each.

Empties allowed for at same prices.

3d. per dozen charged extra for the delivery of Syphons in London.

### SYRUPS.

In 26-oz. bottles, handsomely labelled and capsuled. Raspberry, Strawberry, Cherry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Pine Apple, &c., 8/- per dozen. Lime Fruit Cordial, 8/- per dozen. Bottles charged 1/- per dozen, and allowed for on return.

A holder (Chemist) of £1 share is entitled to all the advantages of this Association.

SAMPLE CASE OF WATERS SENT FREE.

Handbills with Name and Prices supplied gratis to Shareholders.

**The Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Limited,**  
**LONDON, HARROGATE, & BRISTOL.**



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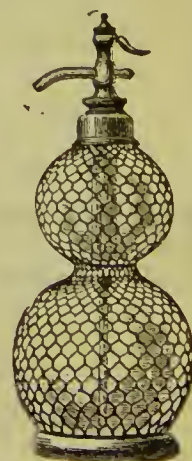
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**The Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Limited,**  
**LONDON, HARROGATE, & BRISTOL.**



**1ST.—COMPARE**

DE CARLE'S SOLID FRUIT JUICES or RIPE FRUIT DRINKS  
with Ready-made Bottled Syrups.

PRO.				CON.			
1 packet De Carle's Fruit Juice, retail price	...	...	4½d.	1½ pint Bottle Fruit Syrup at retail price	...	1s. to 1s. 3d.	
1 lb. Sugar	...	...	2d.				
½ pint Boiling Water	...	...	—				
Result—							
1½ pint superb Fruit Syrup, unqualified in flavour, for	...	...	6½d.				

**2ND.—DECIDE**

as to the Quality and Purity of DE CARLE'S SOLID FRUIT JUICES.

ANALYTICAL REPORT by ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Lond.,  
Author of "Food: its Adulterations, and the Methods for their Detection."

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, LONDON, April 2nd, 1890.

At the request of Messrs. De Carle & Son, Norwich, we have analysed samples of the Solid Fruit Juices supplied by them. Seven samples in all were tested — Raspberry, Orangeade, Lemonade, Pineapple, Cherry, Gingerade, and Limetta.

The results of the analyses have been perfectly satisfactory, as showing that these preparations are free from injurious or deleterious constituents, and that they have been carefully made from pure materials. Used according to the directions supplied, these various Solid Fruit Juices will furnish Syrups, Jellies, &c., of agreeable and wholesome characters.

Signed

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Lond.  
EDW. GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.O., F.C.S.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST says—

MESSRS. DE CARLE & SON, of Norwich, prepare a real fruit salt, under the title of De Carle's Ripe Fruit Drinks, by which the flavours of the fruits represented can be readily and perfectly reproduced in syrups, jellies, puddings, or other eatables and beverages. They are supplied in bottles packed in cardboard cases, and retailing at 4½d. Each packet with a pound of sugar yields from a pint to a pint and a half of a fine syrup, which in point of flavour leaves nothing to be desired.

The GROCER says—

DE CARLE'S SOLID FRUIT JUICES are seasonable goods, suitable for a grocer's trade. The juices, which are prepared in a powdered state, are useful for the easy production of fruit syrups, jellies, &c., and may be employed for flavouring puddings and cakes. The low price and good quality of these specialities are sure to make them sell well amongst all classes.

**3RD.—BUY.**

Latest unsolicited Testimony from Messrs. J. C. Nicholls & Co., General Warehousemen, Sherston, June 20th, 1890.

GENTLEMEN,—We have tried 6 doz. of your Solid Fruit Juices, and where introduced they give satisfaction, in fact, the best and cheapest drink we have ever sold. Please to quote lowest price and best terms for gross lots.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND TERMS TO THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

**DE CARLE & SON, Manufacturing Chemists, NORWICH.**

Agents—Foggitt, Thirsk, Evans, Sudd & Co., Exeter, and most London Houses.

**LEMON-RASPBERRY**

REGISTERED LABEL.

A delicious beverage, non-alcoholic and perfectly pure; guaranteed to be prepared from fresh and specially selected Fruit only.

LEMON-RASPBERRY is unrivalled for use with Mineral Waters.

LEMON-RASPBERRY is bottled in special bottles, and is attractive in appearance and agreeable in flavour.

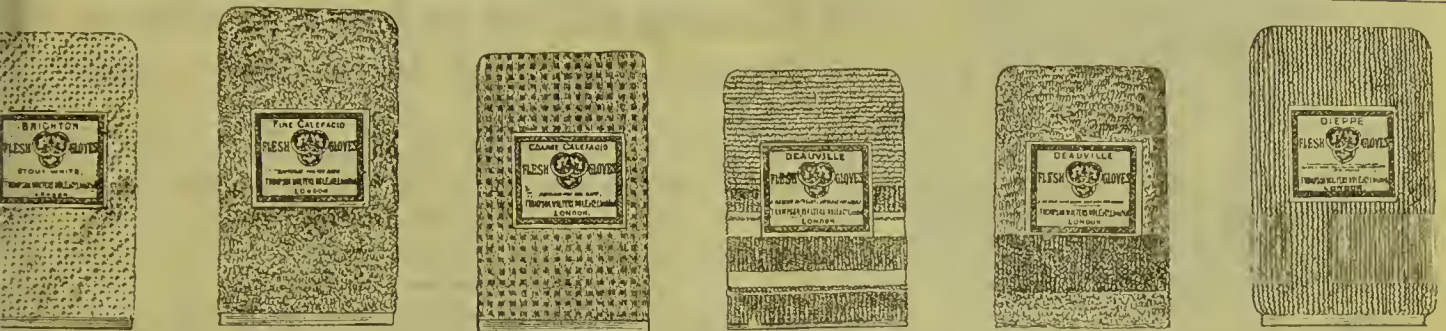
SAMPLES & QUOTATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION FROM THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

**A. MILLAR & CO.**  
**THOMAS STREET, DUBLIN.**



# FLESH GLOVES.

Before placing your next Order please note the following Prices and Discounts.



Cat. No.		Gloves.
713	BRIGHTON, White Honey Comb, stout ... .. per doz.	5/6
714	" " " thin ... ..	4/6
715	" brown " ... ..	5/6
715A	" " " thin ... ..	1/6
716	CALEFACIO, coarse or fine ... ..	5/6
716A	" fancy stripe border... ..	2/3
717	DEAUVILLE, brown and white, striped ... ..	4/3
718	" brown striped ... ..	4/3
719	DIEPPE, granite colour ... ..	5/6
720	LOOFABS AND TURKISH GLOVES, single gloves ... ..	3/6
721	SCARBOROUGH, dice pattern, brown and white ... ..	5/6
721A	" " fancy colours ... ..	3/9
722	SULTAN, white with red stripes ... ..	6/-
723	TURKISH, thin white, No. 1 ... ..	3/4
723A	" " No. 2 ... ..	2/-
724	" thick ... ..	4/9
725	" striped ... ..	3/8
726	UNION, one side hard brown, the other soft white ... ..	6/3
727	VICTORIA, brown, with red and white stripes ... ..	6/3
727A	FELL'S Hygienic ... ..	7/6

## SPECIAL DISCOUNTS AS UNDER:—

7½ % for order of 1 gross.      12½ % for order of 3 gross.  
10 % for order of 2 gross.      20 % for order of 5 gross.



MANUFACTURED BY

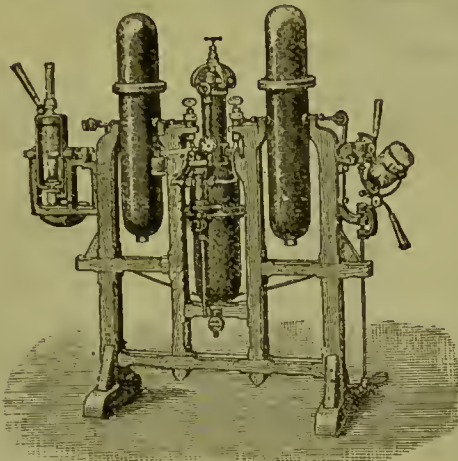
# THOMPSON, WALTERS, HOLE & CO., LIMITED,

Telegraphic Address—  
EATROP LONDON."

CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—  
"BEATROP LONDON."



**A. LOZÉ & CO., LD.,**281 WEST DERBY ROAD  
LIVERPOOL.

INDISPENSABLE TO CHEMISTS.  
THE ONLY PRACTICAL SODA WATER MACHINE.

Self-working by Chemical Action. No Skilled Labour.  
NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER OR NEED REPAIRS.  
*Produces the Purest Aërated Water made.*

Machines, in two sizes, at 25 guineas and 30 guineas. All complete. With the smaller a lad can make easily in ten hours twenty dozen Syphons or 100 dozen Bottles; with the larger, thirty dozen Syphons or 175 dozen bottles.

COUNTY LABORATORY, 30 BROWNLOW STREET, LIVERPOOL, October, 18 9.

I have examined during the present year the Machines for making Aërated Waters invented by Mr. Lozé, and I have formed a very high opinion of them. No lead is found in any part which comes in contact with the water, and the process is one which produces absolutely pure Carbonic Gas. Accordingly I find that the effervescing water produced is free from every injurious metal or contamination, and has a better flavour than that produced in the ordinary way.

J. CAMPBELL BROWN, D.Sc.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 20 ALBERT GATE, MANCHESTER, 21st August, 1889.

GENTLEMEN,—At your request I have visited the works of Messrs. A. Lozé & Co., of Prescott Street and Tuebrook, Liverpool. I have inspected his patented Apparatus for producing Aërated Waters, and have analysed the Aërated drinks manufactured. The results of analysis justified the inferences which were drawn from a knowledge of the materials used. Thus, instead of using ordinary whiting (as the source of carbonic acid gas), which gives off small quantities of offensive gases when acted upon with acid, Mr. Lozé uses one of the pure soluble bicarbonates of either Potash or Soda; the use of this salt enables the apparatus to be much simplified in form, as no gas washer is required, but the carbonic acid gas may be led at once into the liquid in the Saturating Cylinders. The Aërated drinks produced are of very high quality, both as to purity and as to Aëration, and the apparatus possesses the merit of extreme simplicity and efficiency.—Faithfully yours,

C. ESTCOURT, F.I.C., F.I.

Messrs. A. LOZÉ, &amp; Co., LIMITED.

DITTON, 10th April, 1890.

Dear Mr. Lozé,—I am pleased to inform you that I have been able to work the Machine sold to me by you without previous knowledge. With your patent Turnover I can bottle Patent Stoppers at the rate of two dozen per minute. Syphons and Corked Bottles I can fill much quicker than what you advertise the Machine to do.

The Aërated Waters produced have been sampled by a number of gentlemen, and pronounced by them to be of a most excellent quality.—Wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly,

ROBT. J. GOW, F.C.S.

THE ONLY PALATABLE NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS

**“FRANZ JOSEF”**

Write for pamphlet and particulars to the Sole Importers—THE “FRANZ JOSEPH” COMPANY, 101 Leadenhall Street.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

IS THE

**“NIAGARA”  
BOTTLE,**

Or Improved CODD'S.

The most perfect Bottle in the market.

SEND FOR SAMPLE AND COMPARE!

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Name on Bottles free for orders of 30 gross.  
Under that quantity Moulds charged 10s.  
for each size or shape.

Extra Rings, 1s. 6d. per Gross; printed with name of  
owner 3d. per Gross extra.



BUY THE

“LONDON-MADE”

**SYPHON**

(Title Registered)

AND SUPPORT BRITISH INDUSTRY.

It is the cheapest, strongest, handsomest,  
and best in the World

Pure Black Tin Tops.

**PRICE 1/6 EACH.**

Nickel-plating Tops from 1½d. each.  
Silver-plating Tops from 3½d. each.  
Marking on Tops Free.  
Marking on Vases Free for orders of 1,000.



ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED FREE UPON APPLICATION TO  
**BARNETT & FOSTER,** 26T EAGLE WHARF ROAD, **LONDON, N.**



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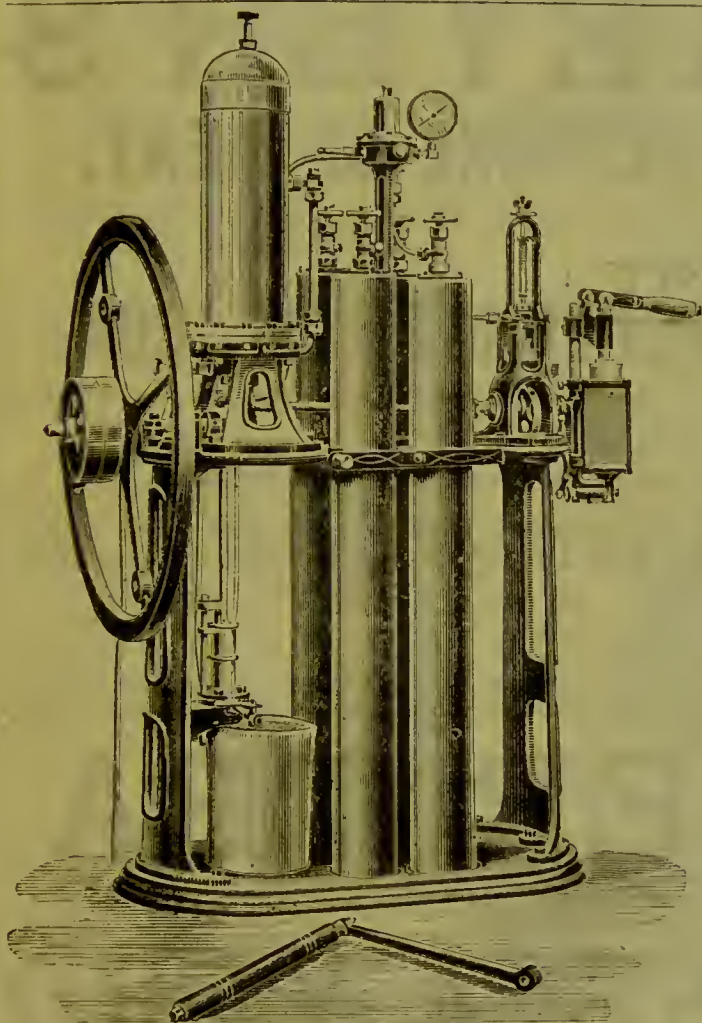
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1/2 "Bottles"	...	per doz.	4/9	5/
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## With Liquefied (So-called Natural) Carbonic Acid Gas.



The "Compact" Machines are designed where space is an object and for those having a large retail trade, such as Chemists, &c., for filling Bottles or Syphons, and are fitted on the one end with either the "Reliance" Syphon Filler or the "Excelsior" Machine for filling Patent Bottles.

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By opening one of the iron vessels, and setting the Reducing Valve to the required pressure, a stream of gas is let into the Cylinder; pumping the water into the Cylinder by means of the flywheel may then be commenced, and as soon as it shows in the Water Gauge, bottling may be started, and continued while the water pump is being worked. About 50 dozen bottles per hour can be bottled with ease by hand-power.

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Price complete, **£30.**

**LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS**, in iron vessels containing 28 lbs., which is sufficient to aerate 20 gross of waters, or 3,000 to 4,000 draughts from the Pillar Fountain, as shown below, **10/-** each.

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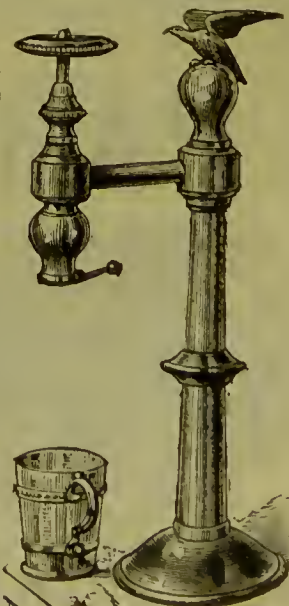
"The No. 2 'Compact' Soda Water Machine came to hand the day previous to the Great Annual Temperance Fete at Ball's Bridge, where it had an engagement to supply 15,000 visitors, or over 200 dozen of waters. I felt nervous, not having a knowledge of the machinery. However, I got it together without a hitch, and after two dozen being bottled, I cannot describe the weight I got from under. I saw that we could turn out double the quantity, as even with temporary fixing, it filled 42 dozen per hour, and with a better trained attendant, will, I am sure, go close on fifty. I wired you this afternoon to know when you can deliver another No. 2 Machine, for a party who came a distance to see it work to-day. Congratulating you on your success."

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PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

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BY A COLD PROCESS.

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*Delicious Flavour. Brilliant & Attractive Appearance.*

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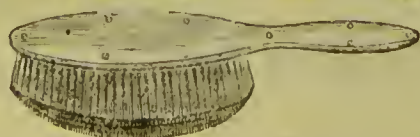
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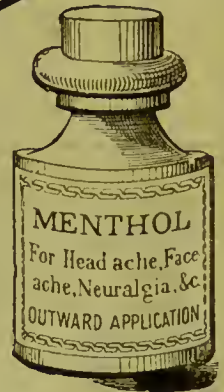
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BOTTLE SHAPE.

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WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).  
December 15, 1883.

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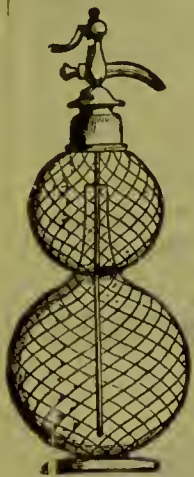


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## ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING IN THIS ISSUE OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

**NOTE.**—The Folios shown in this Index are those at the FOOT of the Page, and not at the Top. This arrangement is necessary in order to meet the requirements of the Post Office.

Foot of Page	Foot of Page	Foot of Page	Foot of Page
(A)	(F)	(L)	(S)
Acard, E. .... 57	Fink, F., & Co. .... 56	Layng, R. C. .... 56	Salvine Co. (The) .... 46
American Camera Co. .... 7	Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson 5, 56	Lewis, H. K. .... 6	Sanders, H. G., & Son .... 57
Anglo-American Oil Co. (Lim.) 55	Text 16	Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.) .... 21	Sanford & Son .... 56
Apollinaris Co. .... Cover	Fowler, E. .... 44	Liverpool School of Pharmacy 6	Sanger & Sons .... 42
Assistants Wanted. .... Col. Sup.	Franz Josef Water Co. .... 16	Lofthouse & Saltmer .... 34	Sanitas Co., The .... Text 16
Austin & Co. .... 53	French Hygienic Co. .... 32	London Homoeopathic Hospital 6	Schoenfeld Frères .... 46
Australian Meat Co. .... 23	Fruneau, E. .... 57	Medical School .... 6	Seabury & Johnson .... 44, 46
	Fuerst Bros. .... 34	Lorenz, H. .... 57	Sequali (Lim.) .... 40
(B)		Lozé, A., & Co. .... 16	Shirley, A. W. .... 43
Barber, G., & Co. .... 41	(G)	Lunenburg Wax Works .... 56	Shorcy, J. F. .... 48
Barnett & Foster. .... 16, 19	Gardner, W. .... 54	Lynch & Co. .... Cover	Silicated Carbon Filter Co. Text 16
Beecham, T. .... 41	Gent & Co. .... Text 16		Smith, S., & Co. .... 49
Biddies .... 11	Gilbertson, H., & Sons .... 45	(M)	Smith, T. & H., & Co. .... 38
Billault .... 38	Giles, Schacht & Co. .... 34	Manchester College of Pharmacy 6	Snowdon, Sons & Co. .... 50
Blondeau & Cie. .... 9	Giraud Fils .... 56	McFerran, J. A. .... 54	South London School of Pharmacy (Lim.) .... 6
Braggi, P., & Co. .... 48	Globe Chemical Co. .... 57	McKesson & Robbins .... 32	Southall Bros. & Barclay .... 31
Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.) .. 17	Goodall, Backhouse & Co. .... 18	Macnair, A., & Co. .... 56	Southwell, C., & Co. .... 18
Burroughs, J. .... 50	Goodall, E. F. .... 52	May & Baker. .... Cover	Spratts Patent .... 48
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. .... 29, 30	Government Sanitary Co. .... 40	May, Roberts & Co. .... 24	Squire & Son .... 31
Bush, W. J., & Co. .... 47	Great Tower St. Tea Co. .... 20	Molin, C. .... 52	Stern, G. & G. .... 4
Batler, McCulloch & Co. .... 41	Grecoff, R. W., & Co. .... 37	Millar, A., & Co. .... 14, 22	Sutton, W., & Co. .... 38
(C)	Greensill, T. S., & Son .... 56	Miscellaneous Advertisements Coloured Supplement	
Cadbury Bros. .... Cover	Grindley & Co. .... 50	Morson, T., & Son .... 36	(T)
Chemists' Aërated and Mineral Waters Association (Lim.) .. 13	Groscurin, C. .... 57	Mosely, D., & Sons .... 42	Taddy & Co. .... 22
Colthurst & Harding. .... 54	Gnérét Frères .... 12	Moss, J., & Co. .... Text 16	Taylor, J. N. .... 56
Cook, Edward, & Co. .... 56	(H)	Mouilla Liquid Soap Co. .... 56	Tebbutt, F. .... 7
Critchley, T. .... 57	Hamilton & Co. .... 51		Thompson, C. .... 7
Curtis & Co. .... 36	Hargreaves, Dr., M.K., M.D. .. 6	(N)	Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.) .... 15
Cyclostyle, The, Co. .... 58	Harker, Stagg & Morgan .... 36	Natal Drug Co. (Lim.) .... 38	Tidman & Son .... 8
	Hawke, W., & Son .... 40	National Chemical Co. .... 50	Tomlinson & Hayward .... 22
(D)	Hay, W. .... 12	Newball & Mason .... 18	Torrents Corks .... 57
Day & Sons .... 48	Hearn, E. A., & Co. .... 52	Newbery, F., & Sons .... 27	Turnbridge & Wright .... 46
Day, Son & Hewitt .... 49	Heaton, Squire & Francis .... 30	Noris, Zahn & Co. .... 7	Tyrer, P. .... 23
De Carle & Son .... 14	Hooper & Co. .... Cover		(V)
De Luca, G. V. .... 46	Horn & Son .... 56	(P)	Vaccine Association .... 8, 42
Dee Oil Co. (Lim.) .... 44	Howards & Sons. .... 33	Pascall, J. .... 22	Vogeler Co., The Charles A. .. 28
Denaeyer's Reptones and Extract of Meat Co. (Lim.) .... 20		Phillips, G., & Co. .... 50	
Dinneford & Co. .... 40	(I)	Poulenc Frères .... 38	(W)
Dukas & Co. .... 22	Indian Tea Planters' Combination .... 57	Powell, A. E., & Co. .... 39	Wilson, J. .... 42
Durrant & Co. .... 56	Invigorine Manufacturing Co. 12	(Q)	Wood, Vincut .... 44
	Isaacs, I., & Co. .... 54	Quilliam, J., & Co. .... 56	Woolley, James, Sons & Co. Cover
(E)		(R)	Wright, Layman & Umney Text 16, Cover
Elliman, Sons & Co. .... 3 Text 16	(J)	Radam's Microbe Killer Co. .. 38	Wyleys & Co. .... 35
Ellis & Son .... 17	Jewsbury & Brown. .... 57	Ricqlès & Cie. .... 40	
Eno, J. C. .... 8	Joyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. (Lim.) .... Text 16	Riddle, A., & Co. .... 56	(Y)
Evans, Sons & Co. .... 40	Johns, W. .... 38	Robbins, J., & Co. .... 54	Youldon, E. .... 52
Evans, Lescher & Webb .... Text 16		Robinson & Sons .... 56	(Z)
Evans and Sons (Lim.) .... 40		Robinson, B. .... 23	Zuccato & Woolf. .... 6
Exchange Column .... 10			

## CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL ADVERTISERS

Those whose Announcements appear in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Those whose Names do not appear above are published in one of the other issues of this month.

### AERIAL & MINERALS AGENCIES ABROAD

Apollinaris Co.  
Barnett & Foster  
Chemists' Aërated Waters Association  
Ellis & Son (Ranthin)  
Franz, Joseph, Co.  
Hassall and Co. (Citric Acid Phospho)  
Hay, W.  
Idris and Co.  
Jewsbury and Brown  
Mills and Co. (Bourne)  
Schacht, W., and Co.  
Taylor, T. and F. J.  
(See GINGER ALE.)

### DITTO PLANT

(See SYRPHONS and ESSENCE.)  
Barnett and Foster  
Bratby and Hinchliffe (Ld.)  
Egrot  
Fayrer and Co.  
Fayrer, T.  
Gnérét Frères  
Lozé, A., & Co.  
Tyler, Hayward, and Co.

### ACETIC ACID

Dunn and Co.  
Fuerst Bros.  
Morris and Callard (Salts)

### ALKALOIDS

Howards and Sons (Oshona)  
Smith, T. and H., & Co.

### AMMONIA

May and Baker.  
White, A., and Sons  
Woolley, Sons and Co.

Acard, Ed.  
Australian Drug Co.  
Boissy  
Cocking and Co. (Japan)  
Falcon, Grimwade, and Co. (Melbourne)  
Fongera and Co. (New York)  
Kempthorne, Prosser & Co. N.Z.  
Lennon, B. G., and Co.  
Levy, Jules  
Natal Drug Co. (Limited)  
Noris, Zahn and Co.  
Peake, Allen and Co.  
Prosser, Taylor and Co.  
Rich, E. C., Co.  
Robert, (Paris, & Co.)  
Rooke, Tompsett and Co. (Melbourne)  
Sharland and Co.  
Soul, W. H., and Co.

### APPARATUS

Clarke, S. (Food Warmer and Bed Tray)  
Egrot  
French Nickel Manufacturing Co.  
Orme, J., & Co. (Scientific)  
Perken, Son and Mayment  
Sinclair, Tweedie and Co. (Gas)  
Tebbutt, F. (Jet)  
Thompson, C. (Gas-jet)  
Wedgwood & Sons (Mortars)

### BANDAGES

Bailey, W. H., and Son  
Robinson and Sons  
Seabury and Johnson

### BATH GLOVES

Solport Bros.

### BAKING POWDER

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

### BEEWAX

Bowdler, W. H., and Co.  
Lunenburg Wax Bleaching Works

### BICARB. SODA

Brunner, Mond and Co., Lim.  
Howards and Sons  
May and Baker

### BISMUTH, PREP.

Hearon, Squires and Francis  
Hawlett and Sons  
Howards and Sons  
May and Baker  
Symes and Co.  
White, Alfred, and Sons

### BLOOD MIXTURE

Linsoln and Midland Counties Drug Co.

### BOOKS

Churchill, J. and A.  
Griffin, C., and Co.  
Hargreaves, Dr.  
Lewis, H. K.  
Muter, Dr.

### BRUSHES

Dukas and Co.  
Fordham, W. B., and Sons, Lim.  
Kent, G. B., and Sons  
Mosely David and Sons

### BOTTLE CAPPING

Beach, J., and Sons

### BOXES

Austin and Co. (Cardboard)  
Ayrton & Saunders  
Chalmers, W. B.  
Owen, J., Jr.  
Parmenter, I. W., & Co. Lim.  
Robinson and Sons

### BOTTLES

Airs and Calder Bottle Co. (Ld.)  
Barnett and Foster  
Barrett, R. H.  
Bratby and Hinchliffe (Ld.)  
Brett's (Lim.)  
Gilbertson, H., and Sons  
Hearn, E. A., and Co.  
Isaacs and Co.  
Kilner Bros.  
Mark, J., and Co.  
Pothe, H., and Co.  
Sanders, H. G., and Son  
Shirley, A. W.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Lim.)  
Toogood, W.  
Youldon, E.

### BUTTER COLR. & C.

Clements, S. G., and Co.  
Johnsen and Jørgensen  
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.  
Hearon, Squires, and Francis  
Tomlinson & Hayward

### CAMPOR

Fuerst Bros.  
Howards and Sons  
Kens and Ashwell (Homoeo)  
May and Baker (pathio)

### CASTOR OIL

Allen and Hainbury  
Fuerst Bros.

### CAPSULES

(METALLIC)

Beets and Co.  
Brooks, Peel and Co.  
Melin, C. (Machines)  
Sanders, H. G., and Son

### CAPSULES

Denoual, J. (Medicinal)  
Duncan, Flockhart and  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Fournier, Bon and Co.  
Hooper, B., and Co.

### CSCRA SACRADA

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Ferris and Co.  
Moss, J., and Co.  
Squires and Sons

### CATALOGUE

May, Roberts and Co.  
Sanger and Son

### CEMENT

Kay Bros. (Lim.)

### CHALK PRECIP.

Dunn and Co.  
Leversmore, Ang., and Co.  
White, A., and Sons

### CHEST PROTECTORS

Solport Bros.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Limited)  
Wood, Vincent

### CHLORIDE OF GOLD

Rowland, L.



**CHLORIDE OF LIME**  
Government Sanitary Co.  
National Chemical Co.

## CHEMICALS

Andreas, Oscar and Co.  
Boehringer, C. F., and Sohn  
Brunner, Mond and Co. (Lim.)  
Bush, W., Son and Co.  
Dunn and Co.  
Fletcher Fletcher and Stevenson  
Fuerst Brothers  
Goodall, Backhouses and Co.  
Green, H. W., and Co.  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Hodgkinsons, Treacher and Clarke  
Kuhn, B.  
Levermore, Aug., and Co.  
Lothouse and Saltmer  
Lorenz, H.  
May and Baker  
Morris and Callard  
Moss and Co.  
Proak, Davis and Co.  
Poulenc, Frères  
Stern, G. and G. (Pumilins)  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.  
Typle and Klug  
White, A., and Sons  
Zimmermann, A. and M.

## CHLORODYNE

Davenport (Brown's)  
Towls, A. P., and Son

## CHLOROFORM, &c.

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.  
Macfarlan, J. F., and Son  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.  
Wright, Layman and Umney  
Zimmermann, A. and M.

## CITRIC ACID

Haszall & Co. (Phosphol)

## COCAINE-HYDRO.

Boehringer, C. F., and Sohn  
Howards and Sons

## COCA WINE

Armbricht, Nelson and Co.  
French Hygienic Soc.

## COCOA & CHOCOLATE

Cadbury Bros  
Fry and Sons  
Rowntree and Co.  
Van Houten's Cocoa

## COD-LIVER OIL

Allen and Hanbury  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Elli, A. S., and Son  
Lothouse and Saltmer  
Oppenheimer Bros. and Co.  
Smith, T. J.  
Southall Bros. and Barclay  
Woolley, Sons and Co.

## COFFEE

Lynton and Co. (Coffee Essence)

## COLPSIBLE TUBES

Betts and Co.  
Brooks, Peel and Co.  
Sanders, H. G., & Son

## COMP. MEDICINES

Allen and Hanbury  
Blyton, Astley and Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Fuerst Bros.  
Hooper, B., and Co.  
Leo and Co.  
Wyleys and Co.

## CONFECTIONERY

Blyton, Astley and Co.  
Gibson, E., and Sons  
Kerfoot, T.  
Pascall, J.  
Warrick Brothers

## CONCENT. LIQS.

Evans, Sons and Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

## CORN CURES

Seabury & Johnson (Plasters)  
Thompson, M. F.  
Young, H.

## COTTON WOOL

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)  
Robinson and Sons (Absorbent)  
Sanger, J., and Sons  
Seabury and Johnson

## CRUSHED LINSEED

Mumford, G. S.

## DENTIFRICES

Fentiman & Co.  
Jewsbury and Brown  
Lakeman, J. J.  
Newbery and Sons  
Reeb, H.  
"Salvine"  
Sutton, C., and Co.  
Thompson and Capper  
Warrick Bros.  
Woods, W. (Aroca Nut)  
Wright, O., and Co.

## DISINFECTANTS

Government Sanitary Co.  
Hamilton and Co.  
Knight and Co.  
National Chemical Co.  
Seabury and Johnson  
Sanitas Co.

## DISINTEGRATORS

Carter, J. H.

## DRUGGISTS' SUP.

Ayrton and Saunders  
Bailly, M., and Co.  
Barclay and Sons (Limited)  
Davy, Humphrey, & Co.  
Evans, Loscher and Webb  
Evans, Sons, and Co. (Savers)  
Gilbertson, H., and Sons  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Hockin, Wilson and Co.  
Iris and Co.  
Kay Bros., Lim.  
"Lynch and Co."  
Mark, J., and Co.  
Marriot, E., and Co.  
May, Roberts and Co.  
Quelch, H. C.  
Rackin, W., and Sons  
Sanger and Sons  
Schulze and Co.  
Still, W. M., and Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Lim.)  
Toogood, W.  
Wood, Vincent

## DOG MEDICINES

"Spray" (Patent)

## EAU DE COLOGNE

Parina, J. M.  
Martio, Maria (Nun)

## ELASTIC HOSE

Wood, V.

## ELECTRIC APPAR.

Darton, F., and Co.  
Gent and Co.  
Orme and Co.

## EMBROCATION

Elliman, Sons and Co.

## ENAMEL

Fordham, W. B., and Sons (Lim.)

## ENEMAS

Ingram and Son  
Sanger and Son

## ENGRAVERS

Barker, W., and Son  
Coorsen, J. R. (Glass)

## ENVELOPES

MacLachlan and Co.

## ESSENCES

Beckett, W.  
Brady and Hinchliffe (Ld.)  
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.  
Bush, W. J., and Co.  
Cummock, J.  
De Carle and Son (Fruit)  
Fitzsimmons and Fearnley  
Goodall, Backhouses and Co.  
Hay, W.  
Idris and Co.  
May and Baker  
Millar, A., and Co.  
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.  
Stevenson and Howell  
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)  
Woolley, Sons and Co.

## ESSENTIAL OILS

Bush, W. J., and Co.  
Bush, W. J., and Co.  
Cooking & Co. (Japan Peppermint)  
Cummock, J.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Fitzsimmons and Fearnley  
Hodgkinsons, Treacher and Clarke  
May and Baker  
Stevenson and Howell  
Symes and Co.  
Tombarel Frères  
Treatt, R. O.  
Warrick Brothers  
Wright, Layman and Umney  
Vogt, G., and Co.

## ETHER

Claudian, G.  
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.  
Howards and Son  
May and Baker  
Robbins, J., and Co.  
White, A., and Sons  
Woolley, Sons and Co.  
Wright, Layman and Umney

## EUCALYPTUS

Downie B. I. P. Co.

## EXTRACTS, FLUID

Allen and Hanbury  
Barber, G., and Co.  
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Hearon, Squire and Francis  
Hooper, B., & Co.  
Moss and Co.  
Potter and Clarke  
Wright, Layman and Umney

## EXTRACT, MEAT

Aylwin, W. E.  
Australian Meat Co.  
Bovril (Limited)  
Brand and Co.  
Denney's Peptone and Extract of Meat Co. (Lim.)  
Liebig Co.  
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)

## FEDDING BOTTLES

Brefts, E. and Co., Lim.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Hearn, E. A., and Co.  
Hockin, Wilson and Co.  
Kilner Bros.  
May, Roberts and Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Limited)  
Toogood, W.

## FILTERING

Doulton and Co.  
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.  
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

## FLY PAPERS

Biddies  
Korn, Shanland and Co.  
Tunbridge and Wright  
Wilson, S.

## FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')

Allen and Hanbury  
Batz, R., and Co.  
Brand and Co.  
Bragg, J. L. (Charcoal Biscuits)  
Goodall, Backhouses and Co.  
Hearon, Squire and Francis  
Liebig Co.  
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)  
Mottershead & Co. (Benger's Food)  
Nestle, H.

## FORMULA

Brooks, T.

## GELATINE

Colnast and Co.

## GINGER ALL

Hay, W. (Essence)  
Mills, E. M., and Co.

## GLUE

Colnast and Co.  
Fordham, W. B., and Sons

## GLYCERINE

Fink and Co.  
Fuerst Bros.  
Price's Candle Co.

## GRANULAR PREP.

Curtis and Co.  
Hearon, Squire and Francis  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Kerfoot, T.  
Wright, Layman and Umney

## GUM

Colnast and Co.  
Fink & Co. (Arabs, &c.)  
Deutschmann & Woronicki  
Hyda, Nash and Co.  
Knight and Co.  
Levermore Aug., and Co.  
Proak, Davis and Co.

## GUTTAPERCHA

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.

## HAIR PREP.

Chesbrough Mfr. Co.  
Edwards and Co.  
Hopgood and Co.  
Truefitt, H. P. (Limited)

## HERB BEER MIX

Newball and Mason  
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.  
Potter and Clarke

## HERBALISTS

Butler, McCulloch and Co.  
Newball and Mason  
Potter and Clarke

## HOMOEOPATHIC

Keene and Ashwell  
Leath and Ross  
Thompson and Capper  
Watson and Wates

## HOP ALLESSENCE

Hay, W.

## HOSPITALS

Bolingbroke House  
London Homoeopathic

## HYPOPHOSPHITES

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.  
Dunn and Co.  
Fellows

## INHALERS

Anderson and Adams  
Evans Sons and Co.  
Godfrey and Cooks  
Hockin, Wilson and Co.  
Schulze, F., and Co.  
Still, W. M., and Co.  
Toogood, W.

## INSECTICIDES

Sanford and Co.  
Shorey, J. F.  
Steinar and Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Lim.)

## INK [See MARKING]

Bewley and Draper  
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.

## KETCHUP

Tyrer, P.

## LARD

Ewon, J., and Sons

## LEECHES

Fitch and Nottingham

## LINT

Liverpool Lint Co.  
Newsome, O.  
Robinson and Sons  
Seabury and Johnson

## LIME JUICE

Evans, Sons and Co.  
Idris and Co.  
Kiddle, A., and Co.

## LOZENGES

Allen and Hanbury  
Blyton, Astley and Co.  
Gibson, E., and Sons (Mandras)  
Hill and Son  
Kerfoot, T.  
Pascall, J.  
Reimer and Co.  
Warrick Bros.

## MACHINERY

Beyer Freres.  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Carter, J. H.  
Gosnell, E. F.  
Hofroyd, J., and Co. (Lim.)  
Macfarlan, J. A.  
Malin, G. (Capsuling)  
Palau and Co.  
Warner and Pöslers

## MAGNESIA

Andreas, Oscar, and Co.  
Bush, W., Son and Co.  
Dinneford  
Houry, T. and W. (Oalsined)  
Hill and Sons, A. S.  
Kerfoot, T. (Olate)  
Murray, Sir James, and Son  
Quelch, H. C.  
Southwell, C., and Co. (Olate)

## MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Allen and Hanbury  
Batz, R., and Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. (Kepler's)  
Hearon, Squire and Francis  
Oppenheimer Bros. and Co.

## MARKING INKS

Barber, G., and Co. (Orimson)  
Hickinson, J.

## MEDICINE CHSTS

Bentley, E., and Sons  
Day, Son and Hewitt (Veterinary)  
Day and Sons (Veterinary)

## MENTHOL

Al Menthol Depot, A. W.  
Shirley, Proprietor  
Cooking and Co.  
Hockin, Wilson and Co.  
Tyrer, P.

## MERCURIALS

Fuerst Brothers  
Howards and Sons  
May and Baker

## METHYLATED

Burroughs, J.

## SPIRITS

Harvey, J. & W., and Co.  
Jones and Co.  
Phillips, G., and Co.

## METHYLENE

Robbins, J., and Co.

## MICROSCOPES

Darton, F., and Co.  
Perkon, Son and Rayment

## MILK

Nestle, H. (Condensed)

## MIXING

## MACHINERY

Carter, J. H.  
Gardner, W.  
Wermer and Pfleiderer

## MORPHIA

Macfarlan, J. F., and Co.  
Smith, T. and H.

## MUSK

Chirs, Antoine

## OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Anglo-American Oil Co. (Lim.)  
Colthurst and Harding  
Fox, W., and Sons  
Proak, Davis and Co.

## OINTMENT BASES

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Chesbrough (Vaseline)  
Grindley & Co. (Petroleum Jelly)

## OPHTHALMIC

Pomies, Dr.  
"Opticura"

## OPTICIANS

Darton, F., and Co.  
Perkon, Son and Rayment  
Raphael and Co.

## OTTO OF ROSE

Fuerst Bros.  
Treatt, R. C.

## PAPAIN FINKLER

Kuhn, B.

## PARALDEHYDE

Zimmermann, A. and M.

## PATENT AGENTS

Horn and Son  
Peppermint Oil  
Cooking and Co.

## PERSPINE, &c.

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Chassaigne and Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Newbery F. & Sons (Laguvin)  
Warner and Co. (Laguvin)

## PEROX. OF HYDE

Dunn and Co.  
Robbins and Co.

## PETROLEUM

Anglo-American Oil Co. (Lim.)  
Dee Oil Co. (Limited) (Jelly)  
Grindley and Co. (Jelly)  
Hamilton and Co. (Jelly)  
Snowdon, Sons and Co.

## PATENT MEDONS

Alofas Co.  
Armbricht, Nelson and Co.  
Atkinson and Barber (Infant's)  
Bardley and Sons (Limited)  
Beecham, T. (Pills)  
Braggi and Co.  
Crouch, F. B. (Wafers)  
Edwards and Son  
Euo's Fruit Salt

Evans, Leacher and Webb  
Fennell's (Powders)  
Globe Chemical Co.  
Goodall, Backhouses and Co.  
Grosgrain, C.

Holloway (Pills and Oint.)  
Hop Bitters Co. (Lim.)  
Indian Tea Planters' Com-

bination  
Invigorine Manufacturing Co.  
John's Liver Pills  
Lior (Phosphodyne, &c.)  
Lampplough, H. (Lim.)  
Lincoln (Clarke's Mix.)  
May, Roberts and Co.

Newbery and Sons  
Powell, A. E., and Co.  
Radam's Microe Killer Co. (Lim.)

Richards, J. M.  
Roberts and Co. (Foreign)  
Squash (Limited)  
Sutton, W., and Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Lim.)

Vogel, The C. A. Co.  
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine)  
Wilson, J. (Anti-Stiff)

PERFUMERY,  
FANCY SOAPS

Blondeau and Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Chesbrough Manufacturing Co.  
Chiswick Soap Co.

Cook, E., & Co.  
Oward and Co.  
Dee Oil Co. (Limited)  
Deutschmann and Woronicki

Durrant, Geo.  
Ewen (Soaps)  
Farina, J. M.  
Giraud Fils

Greenhill, T. S., and Son  
Mann, C. L., and Co.  
Mouilla Liquid Soap Co. (Lim.)  
Newbery and Sons (Berdoes')

Osborne, Bauer & Cheeseman  
Pears' Soap  
Price's Patent Candle Co.  
Rosmarie Manufg. Co.

House & Co.  
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)  
Shirley, A. W.  
Taylor, J. N.

Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Lim.)  
Troatt, E. O.  
Truefitt, H. P. (Limited)  
Vogt, G., and Co.

Warrick Brothers  
West, T. (Oakill's Mena)  
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)

## PHOTOGRAPHIC

Rotwright and Grey  
Darton, F., and Co.  
Howards and Son (Chemicals)  
Marion and Co.

Orme, J., and Co.  
Perkon, Son and Rayment  
White, Alfred, and Sons

## PINE PRODUCTS

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Stern, G., and G.

## PILL MACHINES

Niblett, G. W.  
Palau, N., and Co.  
Pinder, J. W.  
Toogood, W. (Coater)

## PORCELAINGOODS

Toogood, (E. O. Pots, regist.)

## PHARM. PREPS.

Allen and Hanbury  
Barron, Squire and Co.  
Billault



**PHOSPHORUS**

Colinet and Co.

**PILLS (Coated, &c.)**

Anderston Apothecaries Hall  
Beecham, Thomas  
Eade's Gout Pills  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Frere, L.  
Holloway's  
Hooper's  
Hearon, Squire, and Francis  
McKesson and Co.  
Newberry and Sons  
Richards, J. M.  
Warner, W. R. & Co. (Coated)  
Wyleys and Co.

**PODOPHYLLIN, &c.**

Kelth, B., and Co.  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

**PLASTERS**

Evans, Sons and Co.  
Johnson and Johnson  
Mather, W.  
Quilliam, J., and Co.  
St. Dalmas, A. De  
Seabury and Johnson  
Thompson, M. F.  
Young, H.

**POLISHING**

Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)  
Fordham, W. B., and Sons  
(Limited)  
Oakley, John, and Sons

**PRINTING**

Bowers Bros.  
Corsan, J. R. (Glass)  
Cyclostyle Co.  
Ford, Shapland and Co.  
Silverlock, H.  
Townsend, J.  
Zuccato and Woolf.

**PUMILINE**

Stern, G. and G.

**QUININE SALTS**

Andreas, Oscar, and Co.  
Boehringer, O. F., and Sohne  
Howards and Sons  
Kuhn, B.  
Rivers, Hicks (Penny Quinine)  
Zimmermann and Co.

**RENNET**

Clements, S. G., and Co.  
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.  
Johnsen and Jorgensen  
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.

**SACCHARIN**

Allen and Hanburys  
Burroughs, Wellsome and Co.

**SALICYLIC ACID**

Faerst Bros. (Kolbe's)  
Morson, T., and Son  
Zimmerman, A. and M.

**SALT**

Stern, G. & G. (Pepsalia)  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and  
Co., Lim. (Sea)  
Tidman and Son (Sea)

**SALICIN**

Macfarlan and Co.  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

**SALOL**

Kuhn, B.

**SAUCES, PICKLES**

Goodall, Backhouse and Co.  
Tyrer, P.

**SEALING WAX**

Stewart, G., and Co.

**SCHOOLS, &c.**

City School of Chemistry and  
Pharmacy (Lim.)  
Liverpool School of Pharmacy  
London Homoeopathic and  
Medical School  
Manchester College  
South London School of  
Pharmacy, Lim.  
The School of Pharmacy  
Westminster College

**SALTZGENES**

Bratby and Hinchliffe, (Ld.)  
Dunfort  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Fevre, T.  
Gerant, E. and Co.  
Lynch and Co.  
May, Roberts and Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and  
Co. (Limited)

**SHEEP DIP**

Hamilton and Co.

**SHOP FITTERS**

Bowling and Govier  
Bygrave, J. and W.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Hawke and Son  
Howlett, S.  
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Pears' Soap  
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Perken, Son and Rayment  
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Bush, W., and Co.  
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Ess. Bouquet .. .. .	per 20 oz.,	0 8 7
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Jasmin .. .. .		
Jockey Club .. .. .		
Millefleurs .. .. .	per 10 oz.,	0 4 4
New Mown Hay .. .. .		
Opoponax .. .. .	per 5 oz.,	0 2 3
Patchouli .. .. .		
Rondeletia .. .. .		
Stephanotis .. .. .		
Ylang Ylang .. .. .		



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Violets .. .. .	per 20 oz., 0 11 3
Wood Violet .. .. .	
White Rose, 20 oz., 9s. 10d.; 10 oz., 5s. 1d.; 5 oz., 2s. 7d.	
Eau de Cologne .. .. .	per 20 oz., 0 4 4
Lavender Water .. .. .	" 10 " 0 2 3
	" 5 " 0 1 2

Berdoo's Perfumes, in Handsome Show Bottles for the Counter, Rose Cut Stoppers, Vitrified Opal Shield Labels with Gold Border and Black Letters, from 11s. 6d. each.

The above are the leading Essences, and to these the special attention of customers is asked. Those who desire greater variety will find in "Newberry's Catalogue" a more extended list.


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Established A.D. 1746.

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You  
will not  
call out  
Oh!  
any more, if you  
rub the afflicted



Bridgefoot House,  
Iver, Bucks

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*Lady Edwards has suffered from Rheumatism for several years, especially in the knees, which has prevented her from riding, or taking any violent exercise. She has been persuaded to try a bottle of your St. Jacobs Oil, and has derived such benefit from it that she has had a second bottle. After using it for a fortnight all the rheumatic pains have left her, and the relief is such that Lady Edwards will never be without a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil.*

Feb. 1st, 1890.

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with  
**ST. JACOBS**  
**OIL**

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**THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, 45 Farringdon Road, LONDON, E.C.**



# Etceteras.

LONDON.]

JULY 5TH.

[1890.

## ANTIPYRIN.

Dr. Adolphus Richardson, *Lancet*, Oct. 19, 1889, contributes an article detailing his experience with this approved analgesic and antipyretic in 96 cases, chiefly of headache. In one case only, and that of a pregnant woman suffering from left-sided hemicrania, was any deleterious effect observed, which was the usual urticarious rash. This quickly disappeared when the action of the drug had worked off along with the pain. Thirty-eight cases were typical migraine; in nearly all he ordered 10-grain doses (two Tabloids), to be repeated in one hour if the pain did not abate. In thirty-two cases the improvement was definite, in two doubtful, four were unbenefited. In the successful cases, as a rule, not only were the paroxysms relieved but their frequency diminished. In three cases, after a time the power of the drug seemed to be lost, but when the dose was increased to fifteen grains the initial success was obtained.

In some instances an abundant eruption of urticaria appeared, probably due to the rapid assimilation of the drug when given in solution. The Tabloids of Antipyrin are said to prevent this effect, since when taken in the solid form the assimilation is more gradual, while the physiological effect is as certain.

Antipyrin Tabloids, 5 grs., supplied to the Trade in bottles containing 25 and 100, at 18s. and 54s. per doz. Antipyrin in powder or crystals, supplied to the Trade in tins, at 3s. 5d. per oz.

## BEEF AND IRON WINE (BURROUGHS).

Is an admirable stimulating tonic and food. Each fluid ounce contains the equivalent peptone value of two ounces of fresh beef, with four grains of iron citrate. This preparation is palatable, and is readily taken by children and invalids.



The *Lancet* reports: "This is a really valuable preparation, and, as far as we know, a novelty. It contains beef juice and iron in solution in wine, and is therefore a very powerful and rapidly-acting tonic. Children, as well as adults, take it easily, and as its taste is by no means unpleasant, it can hardly fail to attain great popularity."

Supplied to the Trade in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bottles, at 22s. per doz.; 1-lb. bottles, 42s. per doz.

## ICHTHYOL IN SKIN DISEASES.

Ichthyol, discovered by Schröter, is distilled from a peculiar bitumen found in the Tyrol, and has the consistency of purified coal tar.

An ointment containing 50 per cent. of Ichthyol is highly recommended externally in psoriasis and for the very sensitive skins of debilitated subjects.—*Lancet*, Vol. II., fol. 577, 1885.

Ichthyol is compatible with mercury and its salts, also with zinc or lead ointments. Lanoline is the best basis for the preparation of an ointment. A mild ointment is said to be regenerative, a stronger one resolvent.

In rheumatism, including all the various forms that go by that name, from muscular rheumatism to rheumatoid arthritis, it is most valuable. Professor Schweninger in a recent letter says:

"I am pleased to tell you that Prince Bismarck has allowed me the pleasure of notifying how extremely favourable the Ichthyol preparation, and particularly the Ammonium Ichthyolate, have influenced the rheumatism and lumbago from which he suffered."

Ichthyol Ammon, supplied to the Trade at 15s. per lb., also in 1-oz. bottles at 16s. per doz.; Ichthyol Sodium, 21s. per lb.; Ichthyol Capsules (4 min.), in bottles of 50 at 27s. per doz.; Ichthyol Pills (2 grs.), in bottles of 100 at 27s. per doz.; Ichthyol Soap, 8s. per doz.

## "LANOLINE."

### A NON-IRRITATING BASIS FOR OINTMENTS.

The *British Medical Journal*, speaking of "Lanoline," says:—"Its peculiar features are its purity and antiseptic quality, and the fact that it does not become rancid or harbour germs. In this new form 'Lanoline' comes very near to perfection to those qualities of an unguent basis that are claimed for it."

"Lanoline" is now of a creamy tint, odourless, very slightly adhesive, and the price is considerably lower than when it was first introduced. Where a cheaper product is desired we have prepared another base (Unguentum Lanolini) containing 20 per cent. of paraffin. This homogeneous mixture, like pure "Lanoline," is miscible with Tar, Huile de Cade, Ichthyol, and all other agents employed as topical applications in the treatment of skin affections.

Unna and Jamieson have directed attention to the necessity of employing water in ointments; in this respect "Lanoline" is the only fat which will absorb any appreciable quantity of water.

"During the last six months 'Lanoline' has been largely used in new directions, as well as in those where it has already proved of unique value, and it has formed the subject of a few elaborate investigations. Of these may be mentioned the paper of Dr. Goldman on the use of 'Lanoline' for the preparation of the very unstable so-called Hebra Ointment or unguentum diachyli in the place of the olive oil previously used. The ointment made with lead oleate, 'Lanoline,' and liquid paraffin kept good for over four months, and its healing properties were increased. The experimental results were also endorsed by Wilhelm." *Helbing's Pharmacological Record*.

"Lanoline" supplied to the Trade in 1-lb. and 7-lb. tins at 2s. 8d. per lb.; Anhydrous "Lanoline," at 3s. 4d. per lb.; "Lanoline" Ointment Base, 2s. 2d. per lb.; Anhydrous "Lanoline" Base, 2s. 10d. per lb.; "Lanoline" Cold Cream supplied in pots at 14s. per doz.; "Lanoline" Toilet Soap, 8s. per doz.; Toilet "Lanoline" in tubes, at 5s. and 9s. per doz.; Lano-Crocin (an ideal deodorant and true disinfectant) in tubes, at 9s. per doz.

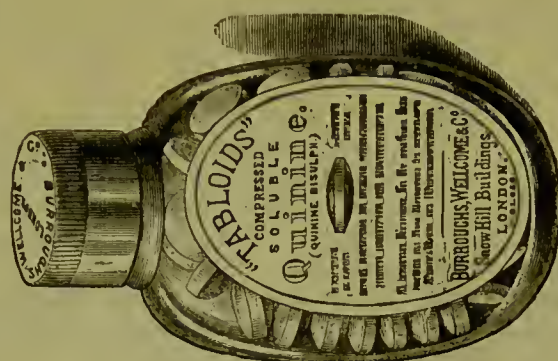
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## QUININE TABLOIDS.

The Tabloids of Compressed Soluble Quinine are now prescribed by the leading physicians of Europe in preference to any other form of the drug, in the treatment of fevers and all other cases in which Quinine is



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Quinine Bisulphate, 1 gr.	Vinaigrette style (oval)	Ret.	Doz.
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" " 100 in bottle	...	1/6	120
" " 1 gr., Vinaigrette style (oval)	...	1/0	80
bots., 36 in each	...	1/9	150
" " 1 gr., 100 in bottle	...	1/0	80
" " 2 gr., Vinaigrette style (oval)	...	2/6	190
bots., 24 in each	...	1/6	120
" " 3 gr., Vinaigrette style (oval)	...	3/6	270
bots., 100 in bottle	...	2/0	160
" " 5 gr., Vinaigrette style (oval)	...	5/0	436
bots., 100 in bottle	...	4/0	360

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

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### Literary Contents.

PAGE	PAGE
Accidents with Paraffin Lamps .. 21	General News..... 5
Bankruptcy Reports..... 12	Irish Pharmacy Bill: Discussion on Report..... 8
Commentary ..... 19	Legal Reports ..... 10
Consuls' Reports ..... 24	Medical Gleanings ..... 22
Correspondence:—	Metropolitan Reports ..... 2
Exemption of Firemen from Jury Service; the Anti-pyrim Reaction ..... 30	New Companies ..... 13
Pharmacy of the World .... 31	Notes of Novelties..... 14
Dispensing Notes ..... 31	Personalities ..... 13
Legal Queries ..... 31	Permanent Hypodermic Injections ..... 20
Miscellaneous Inquiries .... 32	Pharmaceutical Society: Council Meeting..... 7
Deed of Arrangement ..... 13	Practical Notes and Formulae.. 23
Editorial Notes:—	Provincial Reports..... 3
Do the Examinations Pay? .. 16	Trade-marks Applied for..... 15
From "Darkest Africa" .... 17	Trade Notes ..... 14
The Irish Pharmacy Bill .... 19	Trade Report ..... 25
French Pharmaceutical News.. 6	Wills of Deceased Chemists.... 25
Gazette ..... 13	

### CIRCULARS TO THE TRADE.

WE are preparing for July 26 a handsome and attractive number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which will reach 11,000 distinct firms of chemists and druggists in this country and in all parts of the British Empire, as well as in some of the principal foreign lands, where the best markets are found. We invite for this occasion (the last opportunity this year) the co-operation of firms who wish to send circulars to the trade. No one has so perfectly revised a register of good names as ourselves, and we are prepared to stitch up with our journal of the date named approved circulars, uniform in size with our pages, and to circulate these in that permanent and effective style at a price far below the cost of postage alone, not to mention clerical labour.

Firms inclined to avail themselves of the opportunity are requested to apply at once to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, for details.

ADVERTISEMENTS of situations vacant and wanted, businesses for disposal, &c., will be received by us up till the first post on Friday morning.

THE IRISH PHARMACY BILL. In the House of Commons, on Thursday night, the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Bill was read a third time.

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SERIES.

### NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK FOR CHEMISTS.

"A MANUAL of Pharmaceutical Testing for the Man of Business and his Assistants; comprising simple instructions for the testing of the chemicals of the British Pharmacopœia, &c.; with such materials and appliances as are in common use at the dispensing-counter. By Barnard S. Proctor, F.I.C. Published at the Offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and at Melbourne and Sydney. 1890."

We quote above the title-page of Mr. Proctor's new manual, which we have published at 2s. 6d., or 2s. 9d. post free. This description of the work concisely explains its objects and scope. It will be found of great and frequent use in all pharmacies, both for practical and for educational purposes. It will be sold through wholesale houses, and we shall be glad to receive orders for it direct. It is uniform in binding and style with our other "Manuals," the "Art of Dispensing" and Alpe's "Handy Book of Medicine Stamp Duty."

### "THE ART OF DISPENSING."

THIS popular work treats of all the manipulative details involved in compounding medical prescriptions, special attention being given to dispensing difficulties. It includes particulars regarding pill excipients and pill coating, the suppositories, emulsions of all kinds, mixtures, &c. There are distinct chapters on the dispensing of French, German, and homœopathic prescriptions, and select new remedies. The appendix comprises French, German, and Latin vocabularies and a concise table of doses of potent medicines. The book is got up in good style and is published at 3s. 6d.

### 'THE HANDY BOOK OF MEDICINE-STAMP DUTY.'

THIS work has been written for us by Mr. E. N. Alpe, of the Solicitors' Department, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, who has had a wide experience in and intimate knowledge of the administration of the Acts which regulate the sale of proprietary medicines. The Handy Book is, consequently, of exceptional value to chemists and druggists, more especially in showing how medicines are made liable to stamp-duty by labelling, circulars, and the like. Reviewers have been unanimous in stating that the work is not only complete, but interesting and invaluable. It is as free as possible from legal phraseology, is readable, and is nicely got up. Price 2s. 6d., or by post 2s. 9d. May be obtained through the wholesale houses in the same way as "The Art of Dispensing."

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, published monthly at our Melbourne office, can be supplied to subscribers outside Australasia at 5s. per annum, payable in advance, and commencing at any date. Chemists interested in the drug trade and the pharmaceutical affairs of the Australasian Colonies will find a full record of all events affecting their occupation in *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*. Single copies can be supplied at 6d. each. Application should be made by English or American subscribers to the office at 42 Cannon Street, London.



## Metropolitan Reports.

**CLEARING THE SAFE.**—At Bow Street, on Saturday, John Henry Warren, aged 19, John Cross, aged 28, and William Lawson were committed for trial on a charge of being concerned together in breaking into the shop of Messrs. Bayley & Co., perfumers, Cock-pur Street, and stealing 26*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* in money and silver goods to the value of 38*l.* Warren and Cross were employed by the prosecuting firm as "cappers," and it appears that one night after Mr. Walker, the manager, had left the premises secure, a desk containing the key of the safe had been forced, the key abstracted, and the safe opened. Suspicion attached to Warren, who was under notice to leave; he was arrested and stated that he had hidden himself beneath a water-tank, and let in his companions when Mr. Walker had left. He had been incited to it by Cross.

**THE ANNUAL EXCURSION** of the employes of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, E.C., took place on "Coronation Day," June 28, when a large party proceeded to Southsea, and the Isle of Wight by an early train. The morning was occupied at Southsea, by visits to the chief places of interest. At noon a substantial dinner was provided at an hotel, Mr. E. J. Tucker, the manager, in the chair. Songs, music and toasts followed, and in responding to the principal toast of "Continued Success and Prosperity of the Firm," Mr. Tucker referred to the excellent relations that had always existed between the firm and its employes. In the afternoon a considerable number crossed to the Isle of Wight and arrangements had been made whereby those who wished could prolong their visit till the next day. The outing was most enjoyable and successful, thanks to the generosity of the firm and the fine weather which prevailed.

**LARGE SCALES**—On Thursday afternoon a representative of this journal responded to an invitation received from Messrs. De Grave, Short, Farmer & Co. to witness the final adjustment of an enormous pair of scales which the firm have made for the Bombay Mint, under contract with the India Office. The beam of the scales is over 6 feet in length, the pans 2 feet square, and the whole instrument is finished in good style, but not elaborately, and it was not until the testing began that one was impressed with the delicacy of the scales. Ten 56-lb. and two 28-lb. weights were put on each scale, and the pointer stood straight at zero. Then a half-drachm weight was put on, and the pointer was seen to tremble, until finally it stood steadily a few marks from zero; and so with 1-drachm and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. weights; even 12 grains sufficed to disturb the balance. This shows how delicate the scales are. Ordinary commercial scales of the same size would be considered good for most purposes if a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. weight turned them, and the India Office insisted in this case that 2 scruples should deflect the indicator. Of course, the perfection of the instrument in this case is due to the extreme rigidity and hardness of the bearings, which must be capable of sustaining an enormous weight, and yet respond to small differences. In conversation with one of the principals on Thursday, our representative ascertained that the firm still make their own steel, and the large beam of the Bombay scales was furnished and cast on the premises. The firm, by the way, have removed from the old corner shop, which they so long occupied in Aldersgate Street, and are now getting settled down in new premises at 13 Farringdon Road, E.C.

**MEDICAL FEES IN POLICE COURTS.**—Dr. Gould, of Clapton, attended the North London Police Court, on Thursday, at the request of the police, to give evidence in a charge of indecency in Victoria Park. The doctor's evidence was stated to be of a negative character, and Mr. Collman, who prosecuted for the London County Council, did not, as a consequence call him. Then came the question as to who was to pay the doctor's fee for attending the Court, Dr. Gould informing the Court that this was the second occasion on which he had attended to give evidence and had not been called; the consequence being that he did not get his certificate for fee. In the interests of other medical men attending police courts, as well as himself, he would like it stated

who was to be looked to for payment—the police or the London County Council. Mr. Bros: The police ought to exercise some discretion in such matters, because, as the facts are now put before me, there is no suggestion of anything that would necessitate medical evidence. Dr. Gould: Your worship will understand my position. I have to attend because I am asked to. Mr. Bros: Quite so; but the police should not have asked you in such a case. Inspector Owens: I know nothing of this matter, your worship; but it has occurred, when the police have not called a doctor, they were told they should have done so. The police endeavour to bring all the evidence likely to be necessary. Mr. Bros: You will report to the inspector who took this charge that the doctor ought not to have been called. But (addressing Dr. Gould) if I have the power, I will see that you get your certificate.

**ON STRYCHNINE-POISONING.**—Dr. Arthur Pearson Luff, lecturer on medical jurisprudence and toxicology, and one of the physicians of St. Mary's Hospital, gave evidence at the North London Police Court, on Wednesday, in the case of alleged murder and attempted suicide against Richard Oakes, 59, described as a chemist, and his wife Amy, 46, of Holloway. The admissions of the male accused are that he gave strychnine to the deceased boy, to his wife, and took some himself; but though Dr. White and Dr. Cowen, who were called in, said every indication in the deceased boy's incurved feet, clenched hands, set teeth, and rigid body plainly pointed to strychnine poisoning, Dr. Luff said he had examined the viscera and intestines and vomit of the deceased, and could not find any weighable quantity of strychnine. Indeed, he would not be prepared to swear that the death was due to strychnine-poisoning, though no doubt it was not due to natural causes. Dr. Lang, of the Great Northern Central Hospital, said the male prisoner admitted having taken 5 grains of strychnine, mixed it into a paste, and divided it into three parts, one for the child, one for the wife, and one for himself; but the prisoner now corrected this, and said it was only 3 grains. Then came the question from the magistrate (Mr. Bros) as to the smallest known quantity of strychnine which would kill a person. Dr. Luff: Half a grain has been known to kill an adult, whilst, on the other hand, an adult has been known to take half a grain with impunity. One-sixteenth of a grain is the smallest dose known to have proved fatal, and that was in the case of a child three years old. The prisoners, who appeared to feel their position considerably, wept aloud as the police and medical evidence was being given as to the death and finding of their deceased child, who, by the way, they said in a letter, they had killed so that he should "not be subject to the cold charity and taunts of the world after they had left it by suicide." The prisoners were again remanded.

**A CHEMIST'S ACTION AGAINST MRS. WELDON.**—An interpleader action, remitted from the High Court of Justice, came on for hearing on Monday at the Clerkenwell county court, before Mr. Eddes, Q.C., which sought to establish the rival claims of Madame Menier, a former companion of Mrs. Weldon, and Mr. George Titley, chemist, Charlotte Street, Tottenham Court Road, to a sum of 40*l.* paid into court by certain music-publishers, being royalties on copyright songs composed by Mr. Charles Gounod, and sold to Mr. W. H. Weldon in 1873. The details of the action were of a complicated character, but the facts were that Mr. Weldon sold the copyrights in question to a gentleman, who subsequently conveyed them to Mrs. Weldon for her sole use, but she was not to be at liberty to dispose of them without the consent of her husband. In 1880 she conveyed them by deed to Madame Menier and a Mr. Dupah, who were directed to apply the proceeds of the royalties to the maintenance of an orphanage in France. A few months later these trustees granted an authority to Mrs. Weldon to receive the royalties from the publishers, and this arrangement continued to 1889, when Madame Menier claimed the royalties; but in the meantime another deed had been granted to Mr. Titley and a shorthand clerk authorising them to uplift the royalties, as Mrs. Weldon was then leaving for France. Mr. Titley advanced a sum of money to enable her to leave England, and also claims for goods supplied, and he claimed the money in court, and also such royalties as might be now due. The question was whether Mrs. Weldon had power to grant the deed to Madame Menier and Mr. Dupah, and, if so, had they forfeited their rights to that



income by not acting for nine years as trustees; also what was the position of Mr. Titley, who was the holder of the last indenture. His Honour was of opinion that the trustees under the deed of 1880 had abused their trust by not applying the fund to its proper purpose, and Mrs. Weldon was a party to the proceeding; while, on the other hand, Mr. Titley had no claim to the fund, as it could only be devoted to a specified object. Under all the circumstances, he held that neither party was entitled to it, and therefore it would remain in court until the court appointed responsible trustees. He was told that there was now no orphanage in France, and if so the money would become the property of Mrs. Weldon, as the trust would be at an end. The income from the copyrights was about 200*l.* a year, so that if need be a new scheme would have to be prepared.

**THE PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN.**—A meeting of the chemists of Brixton, Clapham, Norwood, and Kennington was convened at the Gresham Hall, Brixton, on Thursday, July 3, and the circulars conveying this intelligence stated that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society was expected to deliver an address. When Mr. Carteighe, punctually to the minute, entered the room, about forty-five chemists were present, and during the proceedings that number increased by another dozen or so. Mr. W. P. Robinson, a divisional secretary, was voted to the chair, and announced that the experience of previous meetings had suggested the desirability of reversing the advertised order of the meeting by taking questions and suggestions first and listening to the President's address subsequently. Mr. Powell then put the question whether a retail chemist holding a licence for the sale of methylated spirit has the right to manufacture as well as to sell preparations in which methylated spirit enters, such as comp. liniments, &c.; and Mr. Johnson wished to know what are the reasons which restrain the Council from prosecuting unqualified druggists and others who are in the habit of freely selling cyanide of potassium and other poisons to amateur photographers. A prolonged discussion then arose upon a resolution proposed by Mr. Johnson to the effect "that this meeting of South London chemists expresses its general approval of the Pharmacy Bill as drafted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, but hopes that, before the reintroduction of that measure into the House of Commons, clause 5 will be so amended that *all* Minor diplomates may be made eligible for membership of the Society upon payment of 2*l.*s. per annum. To this resolution a rider was proposed that those wishing to be associates should be allowed to remain so until entering business or attaining the age of 25. The President took a leading part in this discussion, and clearly intimated that his sympathies were not with the mover of the rider to the resolution, whose chief argument was the supposed inability of men who had just qualified to raise the necessary guinea. Ultimately a vote was taken on an amendment that the rider be omitted, and this was carried by 42 against 2, the resolution being next adopted unanimously. Mr. Robinson subsequently, amid expressions of approval, moved a series of resolutions expressing the opinion of the meeting that it is desirable for the greater safety of the public to promote a Bill in Parliament giving further power to the Pharmaceutical Society for the advancement of chemistry and pharmacy, the improved education and position of those who practise the same, and to enforce stricter regulations in the sale of poisons. It was declared necessary, among other things, to secure to qualified chemists the exclusive right to compound and sell preparations of the B.P., or any combination thereof, and the dispensing of medical prescriptions. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Douglas, who thought that chemists must begin by "doing away with tea and such-like," which he considered a disgrace to pharmacy. The resolution was declared adopted unanimously, though one man at least, in the front row, could be seen holding up his hand against it. Then came the third resolution, declaring "that no person or persons or company should be allowed to engage in the business of a chemist unless each and every proprietor or partner were duly qualified under the Pharmacy Acts, except in the case of trustees or executors." This proved to be the pivot of the principal speech of the evening, Mr. Carteighe speaking upon this resolution at great length. The President first sketched the circumstances under which the Limited Companies Act was passed, and pointed out that the

framers of that Act never contemplated its application to other than what he might call national objects. Druggists did not suffer much more than other traders, though undoubtedly they did suffer greatly. The general effect of the Act had been to increase immensely the national prosperity; and that was what legislators looked at, and not at its baneful effects in deteriorating quality and making people satisfied with goods that "would do," instead of articles that were really well manufactured or prepared. Unless chemists were ready to sacrifice the "widow's clause," he (the President) could not consent to endeavour to bring before Parliament a Bill embodying the proposals of the resolution with regard to companies, as not one legislator would be willing to back such a measure. What they would want to know was how chemists could logically reconcile their demand to allow a widow or an executor who knew nothing of the business to carry it on with a qualified manager with that to prevent a company from doing the same? Several other resolutions were discussed, and a vote of thanks concluded the proceedings at a late hour.

## Provincial Reports.

*Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor will much oblige.*

### BRIGHTON.

**EARLY CLOSING.**—A short time since, Mr. W. D. Savage, Mr. Marshall Leigh, the president and hon. secretary respectively of the local association of pharmacy, addressed circulars to the trade with a view to the adoption of the early-closing movement, at least so far as not to interfere with the convenience of the public. As was expected, a very general response was made to the request. More than two-thirds of the chemists of the town have expressed themselves in favour of some curtailment of the present excessive hours of business. In order to still further the matter, and bring about some general agreement if possible, a meeting to discuss the problem will be held in the Athenæum Committee Rooms, North Street, at the end of the present week, when it is believed a scheme will be submitted to the consideration of the trade.

### DERBY.

**THE WEDNESDAY HALF-HOLIDAY** is generally adopted by the tradesmen of this town, and seems to be popular. A few of the chemists have adopted it, but the trade is not unanimous, and some of those who began are already dropping the practice. A chemist in the town (one who supports the movement) gives in the following as samples of the objections to it, not from chemists only: "In the first place," inquired one who has made his "bits," and should have retired long ago, "are we to knuckle down to a troop of assistants? When I was young, I had to work from seven in the morning till eleven at night, six days a week—why shouldn't assistants do the same now, I should like to know?" Another declares that when his young men want to attend a lecture or a class they can get off at 7.30 by asking, and that it is "all fudge about the walks into the country—a mere dodge to go off with those millinery girls round the corner." "Ah," says a third, "what is the use of giving them Wednesday afternoon? They have not enough money to spend on such frivolities; they'll want more wages next!" Still more doleful is the outcry of a pessimistic tototaller, who, however, is not a shopkeeper, "It is iniquitous; the assistants will only spend their money in the public-houses. I won't trade at any shop that closes on Wednesday afternoons." Another terrible story of disaster comes to hand: a tradesman who closed, much against his will, declares that he loses three days a week over it, for his young folk spend Tuesday in discussing where they shall go on the following afternoon, are too excited for work on the Wednesday morning, and on Thursday are tired, and gossip about the holiday. But the public generally favour the movement, and it is hoped that the practice has come to stay.



## HALIFAX.

THE WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY.—The chemists of this town met on June 25 to discuss a proposal to close for half a day every week. No decision was arrived at, and the discussion was ultimately adjourned till August 13.

## LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—The magnificent new buildings of the Royal Infirmary are to be formally opened early in October. It was hoped that the Prince or Princess of Wales would have been present to take part in the opening ceremony. Their part, however, will be taken by H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—We understand that Mr. J. S. Ward is bringing out a new prospectus, and that special attention will be paid in future courses to the practical side of pharmacy, so that students may have opportunities of engaging in the actual processes for the preparation of vegetable extracts, alkaloids, &c., such as are not generally met with in the majority of pharmacies.

CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING—ONE CASE MORE.—Elizabeth Bogie, aged 40 years, a married woman, had been drinking, and when her husband came home he had some words with her. Afterwards he went out, and when he came back he saw his wife lying unconscious upon the kitchen floor, with a bottle labelled "Carbolic Acid" beside her. She died soon after, and the usual inquest was held.

## NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

WHO INTRODUCED CHLOROFORM?—There is a discussion going on in the local papers just now regarding the introduction of chloroform as an anæsthetic. It is supposed that Newcastle has a share in the honour, but Mr. William Park, of 27 Malvern Street, contributes two and a half pages of testimony to the *Newcastle Chronicle*, showing that the late Dr. David Waldie was the man who first called Sir J. Y. Simpson's attention to the anæsthetic.

## SHEFFIELD.

EARLY CLOSING.—Most of the Sheffield pharmacists have decided to move with the times, and close their shops on Thursday afternoons at four o'clock, the time recommended by the local tradesmen's association. The committee put it on record that they had less trouble with the chemists than with any other class of shopkeepers. Boot's drug-stores, which were formerly closed on Wednesday afternoons, have now conformed to the new arrangements. The only exceptions among chemists are some two or three establishments, whose principal business is with manufacturers; they make amends by closing on Saturdays at five.

## STOCKPORT.

CARBOLIC-POISONING.—An inquest was held at Stockport last week, by Mr. T. W. Johnson and a jury, regarding the death of Charles Knight, aged 28. From the evidence it appeared that deceased had been drinking, and had gone to his brother-in-law, Joseph Wild, chemist and druggist, 106 Higher Hillgate, and asked for an ounce of oxalic acid and an ounce and a half of carbolic acid, saying that they were wanted for dyeing hats. Mr. Wild did not suspect he wanted the acids for any other purpose. About eleven o'clock the same night Mr. Wild was sent for to go to deceased's house. He found deceased lying on the floor unconscious. The ounce and a half of carbolic acid supplied to him would have caused death. Another witness stated that he saw deceased drink the poison, and he said that he had drunk morphia, and carbolic and prussic acids. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this evidence.

## IRELAND.

BURGLARY.—Five men have been arrested on a charge of burglary from the drug, oil and colour establishment of Messrs. Bihle, Cork.

DRUG-CONTRACT.—Tenders for a year's supply of drugs and medicines, surgical and medical appliances, are invited by the poor-law guardians at Fermoy.

THE MACROOM DRUG-CONTRACT.—The difference regarding the drug and medicine contract to the Macroom Union has been finally decided by the appointment of Messrs. Sewell.

ACTION AGAINST A MEDICAL JOURNAL.—Last week, at Dublin, the proprietors of the *Medical Press* were ordered to pay a sum of 5*l.* damages to the plaintiff, a man named Lynch, for unduly commenting on the recent trial of Lynch v. Maean. The defendant in the latter action was Dr. A. Maean, late of the Rotunda Hospital.

THE WEEK'S POISONINGS.—Thomas Byrne, a Dublin artisan, attempted suicide last Friday by swallowing a quantity of rat-poison; John Eakins, Swinford, has been poisoned by earbolic acid; and Mary O'Connor, a married woman, was prevented in time from getting outside some prussic acid; she is detained in custody.

ETHER AS AN INTOXICANT.—Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., intends to move that the Select Committee which the Government has granted to inquire into the blending of spirits shall extend its inquiries into the sale of ether as an intoxicant. It is well known that ether is largely consumed as an intoxicant in Ireland, and that much misery is caused by it.

SUING FOR FEES.—Last week, at the Belfast Quarter Sessions, Mr. W. J. Moran, veterinary surgeon and chemist, processed the Belfast Omnibus and Carriage Company (Limited) to recover 9*l.* 7*s.* for goods sold and delivered and medicines supplied to the defendants. Mr. Moran having given evidence of the transactions, the Court overruled the defendants' denial of agreement, but by mutual consent adjourned the case to the September sessions.

DENTAL LAW.—At the Newry Quarter Sessions last week Thomas Keating, Newry, sued Messrs. John Palmer and L. H. Wainstock, dentists, who trade under the title of the Anglo-American Dental Company, having a branch in the town, to recover 5*l.* damages in consequence of the defendants having failed to supply him with a perfect set of teeth as contracted. The case was a most amusing one, the plaintiff causing much merriment by his manner in the witness-box. Evidence having been given, the judge nilled the process, believing that the teeth were of good workmanship and worth the 3*l.* paid for them.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Raverty, L.A.H., Bray, has been presented with a handsome brougham as a token of his popularity in the Irish Margate.—Mr. Newell, Dublin, has received from his colleagues a marble clock on the occasion of his appointment to a dispensary in the city.—Messrs. Palmer and McBride have taken over charge of the respective dispensary and compounding offices at Mullaghglass and Crossmaglen.—Mr. John F. O'Ryan, L.A.H., Dublin, has been elected chairman of the Tipperary Town Commissioners.—Mr. James Shanks, manufacturing chemist, has declined a nomination for the Lord Mayoralty of Dublin.—The marriage of Mr. Walter Boyd, chemist, Dublin, is among the fashionable items in the *Lady's Pictorial*. The bridegroom is a nephew of Judge Boyd, and the son of a magistrate.—Mr. Joseph Husband is the winner of the sessional prize and silver medal of the Royal College of Science, Dublin.—Mr. Thomas M. Tate has been elected registrar and medicine compounder to the County Down Infirmary, vice Dr. O'Flaherty, promoted.

## SCOTLAND.

## DUNDEE.

DR. DAVID GREIG, one of the principal medical men in Dundee, died last Friday from the after-effects of typhoid fever. Dr. Greig's father was a popular doctor, who kept a drug shop in the Pillars, now carried on by Messrs. P. Sandiman & Co.

THE HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT has completely collapsed, so far as united action is concerned; but Mr. David Mackay intimates that he will close his Commercial Street, Murraygate, and Scouringburn shops on the Wednesday afternoons



of July and August, and Mr. James Anderson and Mr. John Hodge have followed suit.

#### EDINBURGH.

**CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.**—The third botanical excursion was to Blackford Hill, on Wednesday, June 25, and commenced at 9 P.M. After an enjoyable ramble round and over the hill, the spud-wielders returned to town about 11 P.M. The following medicinal plants were collected:—*Rosa canina*, *Digitalis purpurea*, and *Sambucus nigra*. *Cytisus scoparius*, *Trifolium repens*, *Myosotis collina*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthum*, and *Hypochaeris radicata* were also met with. Since this hill was thrown open to the public the wild flowers have to a great extent disappeared. *Digitalis purpurea* and *Verbascum thapsus* used to grow in abundance; but now the former is rapidly disappearing, and the latter is quite extinct. The next excursion is to Craigcrook on July 9, starting from Caledonian Station at 5.50 A.M.

#### GLASGOW.

**TESTAMENTARY.**—Among the West of Scotland wills registered in June occur the two following:—Mrs. Jane Helen Perry, or Penny, widow of Wm. Frederick Penny, professor of chemistry in Anderson's College, Glasgow, 2,073*l*. John Ballingal Hutchinson, analytical chemist, assistant professor of chemistry, Glasgow University, 1,479*l*.

**GLASGOW SHOPKEEPERS' AND ASSISTANTS' UNION.**—This association, which numbers early-closing and friendly-society functions among its objects, is rapidly extending its organisation. Branches are being formed in all parts of the city, and drapers, grocers, &c., are making strenuous efforts to shut at 8 P.M. We do not as yet observe a similar attempt in the drug-trade, but as the names of several druggists appear as committeemen, we presume that some action will shortly be taken.

**ELEGANT ENGLISH.**—There is a standing feud between the Irvine Chemical Company and the Irvine Town Council, a specially sore point of litigious controversy between the two being the alleged prejudicial effect on the amenity of the town of the fumes exhaled from the works. In reference to this question, Mr. William McCormick, at the last meeting of the Council, gave notice of a motion in the following words:—"That action be taken if the noxious gases *is not put an end to*." Lindley Murray was not a native of Irvine.

**ABOUT A HAIR LOTION.**—In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on July 1, Lord Kincairney ordered issues for a jury trial in the case of Clark v. Mackay, in which the plaintiff, Mary Clark, wife of a miner at Camhuslang, near Glasgow, sues Hugh Mackay, medical practitioner, of the same place, for 250*l*. damages in respect of injury incurred through using a hair-lotion bought in the defendant's shop. Mrs. Clark avers that the lotion in question inflamed the scalp, produced a running sore, and caused her hair to fall off, and, besides, that it induced serious constitutional disturbance. For the defence it is urged that the lotion was an excellent one, free from injurious ingredients, and, if properly applied, could not possibly have had the effects ascribed to it; that, moreover, Mrs. Clark's hair had been falling out owing to a skin-disease long before she used the lotion; and that such mischief as really did take place is traceable to carelessness and an environment almost certain to favour the development of skin-disease. Finally, that if plaintiff's skin becomes healthy, her hair will probably come back.

**A MIRACULOUS STOMACHIC POWDER**, according to a French physician, is a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda given before each meal. This relieves the intense pain and vomiting after food which gastralgie patients suffer.

**IF BEESWAX IS ADULTERATED** with stearic acid, the sophistication can be detected by boiling 10 grains or so, cut into shavings, in 2 drachms of rectified spirit for a minute; then cool to 18°-20° C., filter, and shake the filtrate with a little water in a test-tube. If stearic acid is present, there is a separation of flocky matter, which rises to the surface. One per cent. can in this way be detected.

### General News.

**AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.**—The association will meet at Old Point Comfort on September 8. There is to be an exhibition of drugs, chemicals and articles of interest to pharmacists. So far little is known about the general arrangements of the meeting, but the social attractions are good, and it is expected to be a success.

**A CHEMIST'S GRIEVANCE.**—Mr. H. H. Presbury, pharmaceutical chemist, of 30 Church Street, Camberwell, S.E., has written to the daily papers, calling public attention to the fact that the increased duty on spirit "enhances the cost of tinctures, spirits, ether, and perfumery by 1*l*. or 2*l*. per lb., according to the alcoholic strength. As these are retailed generally in fractional parts of the ounce, it follows that the tax cannot be recovered from the much-suffering public, but is a special tax, practically a poll-tax, on chemists and druggists and medical men trading as chemists and druggists." There ought to be more done in this direction just now.

**ATROPINE AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.** A clerk in a business at Halle (Germany), who had made a pleasure trip to Leipzig with the money of his employers, on his return resolved to commit suicide to avoid exposure. He succeeded in procuring a quantity of cyanide of potassium solution, and also of atropine solution, which he swallowed in rapid succession. Beyond a few passing fainting fits, however, he was none the worse for his suicidal attempt, and after a few days' hospital treatment the would-be suicide had completely recovered his health, no antidote whatever being administered to him. It is thought that the atropine solution acted as an antidote to the cyanide.

**CHLORIDE OF COPPER IN COSMETICS.**—The proprietors of a Hamburg drug-firm have been prosecuted for selling a walnut-extract hair-dye, which was found to contain a larger proportion of copper than is legally allowed. The German law stipulates that cosmetics may only contain a trace of copper, not as an ingredient in the manufacture itself, but simply as an unavoidable impurity of the ingredients employed. In the liquid cosmetic prepared by the firm in question  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of chloride of copper was found, but it contained no extract of walnuts in any shape or form. The total value of the preparation was 4*l*. per bottle, the sale price 3*s*. 3*d*. per bottle. The lower court fined the two defendants 50 marks each and costs, and on appeal this sentence was reduced to a fine of 40 marks each.

**A BOGUS DOCTOR IN A VIENNA HOSPITAL.**—A discovery took place the other day at the second largest hospital in Vienna, which is mildly stated to have created a "disagreeable impression" in medical circles. It was found that an individual who had been engaged in the hospital for over a year as a medical practitioner, and during that period had attained the second rank on the hospital staff, with a fair prospect of becoming senior physician in due time, possessed no genuine medical qualifications whatever, and had gained admission on the strength of a bogus testimonial from the University of Innsbruck, in the Tyrol. The most astonishing part of the story is that it has now transpired that the bogus physician was grossly ignorant of the science of medicine, and unable to write a prescription correctly.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POISONING** is reported from Mitrowicz, in Hungary, where ten women are arraigned for having poisoned their husbands with arseniated fly-paper. The matter has been under investigation for more than three years, and during that time several of those who were originally accused have died. Among these is the gipsy woman who sold the poison, and who, as it is alleged, instigated all the crimes. She seems to have occasioned a regular epidemic of murders, which was mistaken at the time for an outbreak of cholera. Arsenic was found in the bodies of no fewer than twenty-eight men who were exhumed after the suspicions of the authorities were aroused, but in many of the cases it has been found impossible to procure evidence as to who actually administered the poison. More than sixty women have at different times been arrested and charged, and the ten who remain for trial are those against whom overwhelming evidence is said to exist.



PROFESSOR IRA REMSEN'S LABORATORY at Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, has been lately very much enlarged and improved so as to accommodate 200 students.

AMERICAN SOAP-MANUFACTURERS COMBINE.—The *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* gives an account of a meeting of American soap-manufacturers, which was held at Niagara Falls, on June 11. Representatives from thirty prominent houses in different parts of the country were present, and letters of sympathy were received from about fifteen others. Mr. Samuel Colgate was called to the chair, and the practical result of the gathering was the formation of a National Soap-makers' Association, Mr. Samuel Colgate, of Colgate & Co., New York, being elected as the first president and Messrs. James A. Kirk (J. S. Kirk & Co., Chicago), H. T. Proctor (Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati), and Charles Lautz (Lautz Bros. & Co., Buffalo) vice-presidents. Another meeting is to be held in Chicago on October 15, at which it is expected that there will be a largely increased attendance.

ORGANISING THE NEW YORK DRUG-TRADE.—We announced, a few weeks ago, that steps were being taken to bring about an organisation of the New York wholesale drug-trade for the promotion of trade interests. The organisation is to take the form of a drug-trade section of the board of trade and transportation, and the president of the latter body has appointed five wholesale druggists among its members—Messrs. Henry Dalley jun. (Lazell Dalley & Co.), Geo. M. Olcott (Dodge & Olcott), B. G. Amend (Eimer & Amend), Wm. H. Hall and T. F. Main—to draw up a scheme for the establishment of a drug-trade section. Another committee of 13 members, containing such representative names as Geo. F. Seabury, John McKesson jun. A. Plant, H. Stallman and S. W. Fairchild, has been constituted to ascertain the views of the drug-trade at large on the subject.

CURES FOR INEBRIETY.—At a meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, held on Tuesday, Dr. Norman Kerr called attention to the American report of the analysis of about thirty patent medicines for the cure of the opium habit and alcoholic intemperance, all of which were found to contain a large percentage of the very thing they were supposed to combat. Dr. Jabez Hogg said the sale of these medicines in this country was a serious scandal, and he thought the Pharmaceutical Society should do something in the matter. Dr. Gray moved a resolution to the effect that no proprietary medical preparation should be allowed to be sold unless its exact composition is printed on the cover. He said there was no cure for inebriety but restraint, and these patent medicines were all frauds by which many innocent people were made drunkards, and physically and mentally ruined. The resolution was seconded by Dr. Williams, and unanimously carried.

THE BROMO-CAFFEINE TRADE-MARK CASE.—The suit instituted by Messrs. Keasbey & Mattison, of Philadelphia, against the Brooklyn Chemical Company, of New York, for infringement of their Bromo-Caffeine trade-mark has been decided in favour of the prosecutors. The principal line of evidence for the defence was intended to show that bromide of caffeine was an article known in the market, and the defendant testified that he had bought it of several manufacturing chemists. He added to it certain effervescing salts, and called it Effervescent Bromide Caffeine. He was not able, however, to show any bills to prove that he had purchased bromide of caffeine, as asserted. It was shown by the evidence that for four or five years past there had undoubtedly been a chemical on the market known as bromide of caffeine, but that it was a very different article from that made and sold by the plaintiffs. The latter showed that several years prior to the appearance of bromide of caffeine on the market they had adopted their trade-mark "Bromo-Caffeine." An analysis of the so-called effervescing bromide caffeine, which was presented in evidence, failed to disclose anything whatever that could be called hydrobromide, hydrobromate or bromide of caffeine. The court found the defendants guilty on all the counts in the indictment and inflicted a fine of \$500. It is stated that the defendants will appeal.

SYZYGIUM JAMBOLANUM.—The microscopic structure of this drug is the subject of a lengthy illustrated paper in *Zeits. des allgem. öst. Apoth. Vereins* of June 20th.

## FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

PASTEUR FILTERS are to be introduced into all the schools in Paris to which Seine water is for the present supplied in place of spring water. The Prefect of the Seine is responsible for this precautionary measure.

THE FRENCH FETE IN LONDON, announced to be held at the Earl's Court Exhibition, on Saturday, July 5, will attract across the Channel some well-known members of the Paris pharmaceutical and drug trades. The wives of several of these gentlemen are to have stalls at the bazaar, which will be held in aid of the funds of the French Hospital in London.

THE OTTO GAS-ENGINE COMPANY'S LITIGATION.—In the action brought by this company against the Simplex Gas-motor Company, for an alleged infringement of its patent rights, the Paris Court of Appeal has non-suited the former company. The Court made an order for 6,000*l.* costs and damages on behalf of the defendants.

DOCTORS AND PHARMACISTS FOR THE ARMY.—Conferences will be held at the Lille Military Hospital, on Tuesday July 8, and each succeeding Tuesday and Saturday until August 2, for doctors and pharmacists of the first class wishing to obtain certificates for Army Service. As prescribed by the decrees of January 10, 1884, and April 6, 1888 the examination will be commenced at the same hospital on August 20.

THE COUNCIL OF HYGIENE of the Seine Department has decided to class the Paris electric-lighting stations amongst "insalubrious establishments." This is on account of the smoke, noise, and oscillation caused by the engines. Within three years thirty of these stations have been erected in the central quarters of the city, representing a total of 10,000 horse-power.

THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.—The commission appointed by the Chambre des Deputés relative to the practice of pharmacy has rejected a proposition made by M. Ricard regarding the preparation and supply of medicines in dispensaries, hospitals, and other charitable institutions. Article 14 of the proposed Pharmacy Bill will be completed by the following paragraph: "All chemists must supply, on behalf of public and other charitable institutions, the necessary medicines for poor people; the prices and conditions of such supplies being fixed for each department according to the rules which may be decided upon by the respective administrative authorities."

A COMMERCIAL MUSEUM has been established in Paris under the auspices of the Colonial and Commercial Society, on the lines of those existing at Vienna, Brussels, and elsewhere. The museum is under the same roof as the New Bourse du Commerce. It contains samples of raw materials and manufactured goods from all parts of the world. The French Colonial Office has supplied more than 10,000 samples of various products. Nearly a hundred export merchants have stands. Chemicals and drugs are fairly well represented. Telegrams from Marseilles, Havre, Nantes, and other seaports, as well as from foreign markets, are posted regularly. The general organisation of the whole is of a nature to facilitate the foreign trade of France.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL RELIEF.—The Paris Municipal Council opened a competition last year concerning the question of re-organising medical and pharmaceutical relief in this city. Forty-eight essays on the subject have been sent in. The jury has awarded the first prize equally to M. Hugues Nielly, chief of a public-help bureau, and to M. Auguste Gory, an assistant chief. The first mentioned took for his device "Non ignara mati miseris succurrere disco," and the second "Timco Danaos et dona ferentes." Dr. Ballard received the second prize, his heading being "Assistance et Mutualité." Messrs. Nielly and Gory will each receive a money award of 24*l.* The three essays are to be printed at the expense of the municipality.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### COUNCIL MEETING.

THERE was very little public business at the Square on Wednesday. Messrs. Abraham, Evans, and Southall were the only absentees. We need not give a detailed report of what was said and done, it was so formal. As arising from the minutes, the PRESIDENT read a letter of thanks from Mr. John Robbins, referring to the resolution passed at the last meeting, in respect to his services to the Society as Treasurer; and the Nottingham Chemists' Association had

### AN APOLOGY FROM MR. CARTEIGHE

in respect to the unintentional slight which he gave the association at the last meeting. The association now thanked the Council for the 20% grant which it got then, and Mr. CARTEIGHE took the opportunity of saying that when he spoke he did so without notes, and forgot, in speaking of what had been done by the Nottingham College in fostering pharmaceutical education, to say that the very successful results which had followed the Nottingham scheme for so many years were very largely due to what the association had itself done. Whatever difference of view the Nottingham chemists had with the Council in regard to trade politics and the policy of the Society, they had not omitted to do their best for furthering education. He also referred in complimentary terms to the President of the Association, Mr. Fitzhugh, whom he had met twenty-five years ago, and whose services had been of the greatest value to the students, for he was a member of the Council of the Nottingham College, and to that fact was doubtless due the satisfactory arrangements between the College and the Association.

This act of justice over, the Council proceeded to transact

### ROUTINE BUSINESS,

first disposing of elections, and restorations, and granting diplomas to last month's Major men. The finance report was passed without comment, except by the President. It looked odd. There was a balance of 1,166% to deal with, and payments of 2,566% were authorised. These payments included monthly and quarterly salaries, a quarterly grant to the research laboratory, rent, water-rate, and accounts which come up from month to month. In addition to the foregoing a payment of 500% to the contractors of the new buildings was also authorised. After this the benevolent fund report came up. Two grants of 10% each were made, one case was deferred, and one not entertained.

### FITTINGS FOR THE NEW BUILDING

next made a bid for attention, but the Council did not appear to be eager for business, so the fitting-up of the new office and other apartments, the purchase of two carpets, blinds, &c., were formally agreed to, and "we may have to ask you for further powers," said the President, who is ever alive to the importance of getting his fellow-councillors to appreciate the fact that these things mean voting the Society's cash. The library, museum, laboratory, and house committee's report followed. There was nothing in it deserving of a line. After that came a report of the North British Branch meetings, which we have already given. The heightening of the Edinburgh bookcases at an expense 25% was authorised.

### A LETTER FROM MR. E. M. HOLMES

announced the fact that after a three years' trial of the lectureship on materia medica at the Society's school, he had come to the conclusion that he could not at the same time give the museum proper attention, as the lectures take up too much of it. He therefore desired to be relieved of his school-work. There was some subdued conversation about this, Mr. Schaech and Mr. Martin thinking that the appointment of the whole of the staff should be delayed until the committee had decided what should be done in regard to materia medica, but the President thought it would not be respectful to the other professors to delay their appointment; so it was agreed to reappoint Dr. Attfield as pro-

fessor of practical chemistry, Mr. Green as professor of botany, Mr. Dunstan as professor of chemistry and physics, and Mr. Joseph Ince as lecturer on practical pharmacy. The materia medica arrangements will meanwhile be considered by a committee.

### THE LOCAL SECRETARIES HAVE A CHANCE.

Mr. Hampson signalled his appointment as treasurer by proposing that a committee should consider the advisability of inviting provincial local secretaries, superintendents, and deputy-superintendents to a conference at 17 Bloomsbury Square. He did so on the grounds that (1) similar conferences with the divisional secretaries of London had done a great deal of good; (2) the Council ought to have the consent of those gentlemen to the Pharmacy Bill, and to the policy of the Society; and (3) they ought to see the fine house they had in the Square, and all that sort of thing. Mr. Cross seconded the motion. The more the Council got in contact with those interested in the Society, he said, the better would the latter understand how things went on, and the less nonsense would be spoken and written outside. This spark of wisdom was received with a smile, and a general talk followed as to what would be done with the local secretaries when they got to London. It appeared to be the idea that the secretaries would first call meetings in their districts and get the views of their fellow-members regarding the Pharmacy Bill and other matters; then they would bring these to headquarters and would talk and be talked to. Mr. Hampson clearly laid it down that he wished to make a precedent: the visit ought to be periodical. Mr. Harrison objected to this. It might be a good thing to have the local secretaries up to London, but the same purpose could be served by getting the gentleman who had been addressing meetings in London to extend his perambulations to the country. Mr. Carteighe laughed at the idea, and Mr. Hampson did not approve of it; nor did Mr. Atkins approve of Mr. Hampson's proposal. It would entail a large outlay on the part of the Society, he said, perhaps 500% a year. "1,000%!" said someone, but however that might be, the persons who came up to London would also be money out of pocket. Mr. Richardson thoroughly supported Mr. Hampson, and, after some more remarks, the motion was referred to the Library Committee, it being understood that the conference would not be an annual one. At the same time the present local secretaries, superintendents, and deputy-superintendents were reappointed until November. Voting-papers for the local secretaryships will be issued in October.

The only other public business consisted of the appointment of Messrs. Blunt and Ransom to conduct the Council prize examinations; and the Society's report of the June examinations, when 10 Major candidates were examined, and 7 passed; 45 Minors, and 18 passed; and 2 Modified, of whom 1 passed. Fifteen certificates were accepted in lieu of the Preliminary.

### MARRIAGES.

*[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]*

COCKBURN—CARNDUFF.—On June 27, at the Cockburn Hotel, Glasgow, by the Rev. John Hunter, Glasgow, Charles Taylor Cockburn, chemist, Glasgow, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late William Carnduff, Houston.

WATERWORTH—WATTS.—On Wednesday, June 25, at St. Laurence's, Upminster, Essex, Eli Waterworth, chemist, Friargate, Preston, to Eva Watts, eldest daughter of William Watts, Romford, Essex.

### DEATH.

GIBBONS.—On June 25, in her 70th year, Mary Rose, wife of Thomas G. Gibbons, pharmaceutical chemist, of Moss Bank, Whalley Range, and 41 Market Street, Manchester.

TRUSTS IN AMERICA.—There are now in existence in the United States the following amongst other trusts:—Kerosene (standard) oil, borax, cotton-seed oil, linseed oil, gutta-percha, ultramarine, and distillers' and cattle-feeders'.



## IRISH PHARMACY BILL.

**THIS** Bill came up in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon for consideration on the report stage.

On the motion of Mr. SEXTON, the following new clauses were added to the Bill without discussion:—

Page 4, after clause 11—

At a date to be fixed by the council, but not later than the fifteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, an election shall be held of seven persons (who shall be registered chemists and druggists or registered druggists) to be additional members of the council of the society for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and such election shall be held in like manner and in all respects as an election of members of the council of the society in the place of retiring members held under the principal Act: Provided that the persons entitled to vote at the election of such seven members on the said council shall be the persons who shall be then registered chemists and druggists or registered druggists under this Act.

Page 7, after clause 31—

All penalties recoverable under this Act shall be recoverable and applied in the same manner as penalties recoverable under the principal Act.

This Act and the principal Act shall be read together and construed as one Act.

Dr. Tanner had given notice of the following new clause:—

The council may institute an examination to qualify assistants to pharmaceutical chemists, and such qualified assistants shall be competent to transact the business of a licentiate in his temporary absence; but this qualification shall not entitle him to conduct or manage a business, or keep open shop on his own account.

The hon. member was not in his place when the motion was called, and it was therefore passed by.

Dr. FITZGERALD proposed to leave out clause 4, but, at the request of Mr. Sexton, withdrew the motion.

Mr. SEXTON then moved the following addition to clause 5:—

That nothing in this contained shall interfere with the business of chemists and druggists whose rights are reserved by section 31 of the principal Act.

The motion was agreed to.

Dr. FITZGERALD then moved to omit clause 6 of the Bill, which he said sought to abolish the power of the Society called the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and to replace that Society by a very different body of persons, for reasons which he supposed would be accepted by his hon. friend the member for West Belfast, who, he regretted to say, was one of the principal supporters of the Bill, and without his powerful aid it would not have even possessed the remote chance which it held that day of passing into law. The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was established by Act of Parliament for a specific purpose—the education and training and examination of a body of men who were to dispense medical prescriptions in Ireland, and otherwise keep open shops for the sale of drugs and poisons. That body of competent persons—he admitted for the sake of argument they were a small body—had carried out their professional duties to the letter of the law. It had never been charged against them that they had been guilty of any illegal practices collectively as a body or individually as members of that Society. But what were those other persons whom his hon. friend the member for West Belfast sought to endow with the particular claims of this Society to dispense these poisonous drugs? They were a body of men who had been doing in Ireland for years what had been pronounced by the judges to be illegal acts. The judges had visited that body of men with various punishments for these illegal acts; and now it was contended that because they were a larger body of men than the qualified chemists—he believed about 3,000 strong—they were to come to that House and legalise their action, that action having hitherto defied the law. He did not think that he had, even in anticipation, cast what he must describe as a blot upon the brilliant logic by which his hon. friend had on every occasion persuaded the Committee of the House to fall into his views, by even hinting for a moment at one of the views which his hon. friend would put forward in sup-

port of the claims of this body of men who had been hitherto doing what was illegal. Perhaps his hon. friend would say that the qualified chemists in Ireland were too small a body, and did not live in the rural districts of Ireland; but would he contend that because, in some districts in Ireland and Scotland, persons had to go fourteen or twenty miles for a doctor, and because, in those rural districts, there was a certain body of old ladies—what were called in Ireland “knowledgeable” old women, who thought they knew more about medicine than any doctor—would his hon. friend be prepared to come to the House, and ask the House of Commons to grant to those interesting old dames M.D. diplomas and membership of the College of Surgeons? (Laughter.) He did not know that there was any other argument which his hon. friend could put forward to support the claims of the body of men whom he now sought to put in the place of the registered chemists. There were numerous traders in Ireland who poisoned themselves and everybody else. The hon. gentleman must be prepared, if the Bill was passed, to walk into any one of the shops of these traders and find side by side on the same shelf, and being sold by a man who had no particular training, oxalic acid and washing-soap, arsenic and baking-powder. He could not help thinking that the hon. gentleman had been very much influenced by the wish of this particular class of traders in the North who plied this trade, and he thought it was a very natural wish on their part, though he did not know for a moment on what plea the Attorney-General for Ireland would support the claim. His hon. friend might adduce more statistics in order to further the claim of these persons in the North of Ireland. He was quite prepared some day to find his hon. friend remonstrating with the archangel, and showing, by the aid of statistics, that the electors of West Belfast were really to have all the front seats—(laughter)—but he did not think the House of Commons would be persuaded by any statistics which he could produce to do what really was a dangerous thing for the Legislature to perform—to recognise the acts of men who have been acting in defiance of the law as just acts. He did not think that all the legal acumen of the Attorney-General for Ireland would persuade that House to allow those persons who had no experience in mixing drugs to mix up the food of the people with these virulent poisons, always remembering that it is the lives and health of the people that the House was bound to protect. Upon these grounds he moved, with great confidence, the rejection of the clause.

Mr. SEXTON said he could assure the hon. gentleman that his apprehensions regarding the abolition of the Pharmaceutical Society were entirely unfounded. On the contrary, the Pharmaceutical Society would still remain the governing body. They did propose that chemists and druggists should send members to the Pharmaceutical Council, but the pharmacists would retain two-thirds of the voting-power, and remain the governing body. The English Pharmacy Act had effected the establishment of two bodies—first, the pharmaceutical chemists; and secondly, the chemists and druggists. They had each pursued their respective functions in this country in a manner satisfactory and convenient to the public, but, unfortunately, the power to create a second grade under the Irish Act had remained unused. The Irish Pharmaceutical Society had omitted, from the year 1875 to the present day, to create a second grade of chemists and druggists, and nearly all the pharmaceutical chemists were established in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. It was obvious that such men who had come into the trade since 1875, in consequence of the failure of the Council to provide certain examinations, should not now be driven out of it. The main part of their trade was the sale of poisons which were especially used for medicines supplied to cattle; and the effort which the Pharmaceutical Society was now making was to prevent those men from being able to carry on that sale. There had been a case lately in Ireland in which a respectable man who had served an apprenticeship to a chemist and druggist, and who had carried on his business without fault for seventeen years, was fined 5*l.* by the Belfast bench for having sold one-pennyworth of laudanum, though the sale was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Poisons Act. The magistrates, it was true, regretted the necessity they were under of taking such a course; but it was obvious that that state of things could not continue, and he asked



that the men in question should, on proving that they had been in business a certain time, and paying a fee, be allowed to be registered. He trusted that his hon. friend the member for South Longford—a constituency of farmers—would not press an amendment which would send Irish farmers who wanted medicines for their cattle to Dublin, Belfast, or Cork, where they would have to pay double the price they had to give at present. (Hear, hear.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND supported the clause as it stood, not in the interests of persons who had broken the law, but in those of the general public. There were plenty of safeguards elsewhere in the Bill, and he hoped the amendment would not be pressed.

Dr. FITZGERALD thereupon withdrew his amendment.

On the motion of Mr. SEXTON, the fee payable to the Society by chemists seeking to be registered was increased from half a guinea to one guinea.

Mr. SEXTON proposed the insertion of the following subsection:—

4. A person who has, prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine served as an assistant or apprentice and assistant for a full period of seven years to a chemist and druggist who has registered under this Act, or who, had he survived or continued in business, would have been entitled to register under this Act, shall be entitled to be registered as a chemist and druggist without examination, on complying with the other provisions of this section.

This was agreed to without discussion.

On clause 8, which provided that it should be the duty of the Society to provide for examinations being held at which applicants for registration as registered chemists and druggists might present themselves for examination, and that such examinations should be held at not greater intervals than the examinations of persons desirous to be registered as pharmaceutical chemists under the principal Act,

Mr. SEXTON moved that such examinations should be held at Cork as well as at Dublin and Belfast.

The amendment was agreed to.

Dr. FITZGERALD moved to add Limerick to the list.

This amendment also was agreed to.

Clause 9 provided that every person who shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to a registered chemist and druggist shall be entitled, on passing his examination, to be registered as a chemist and druggist under this Act, and every person who shall have served such apprenticeship, and who shall have passed the Preliminary examination of the Society, and in addition shall have served an assistantship of one year, shall be entitled to present himself for examination under the principal Act as a pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. SEXTON moved the omission of the words "have passed the Preliminary examination of the society," for the purpose of inserting "comply with the regulations of the society in force for the time being."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SEXTON then moved that instead of one year's assistantship two years should be required.

This proposal also was agreed to.

On clause 11, which provides that every person who shall be registered under this Act as a chemist and druggist shall be qualified to be elected an associate of the Society, and every person so elected, being in business as principal, shall have the privilege of attending all meetings of the Society and voting thereat,

Mr. SEXTON moved the omission of the words "being in business as principal." He held that everyone who paid the fee, whether a principal or not, ought to have the privilege of attending the meetings of the Society. He did not see how any qualified person should be excluded from the meetings.

The amendment was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. SEXTON then moved to omit the words "the privilege," for the purpose of inserting "the same privileges for voting for members of council."

This was agreed to.

Clause 12 provides that the new Council shall be elected in October, 1891, and shall consist of twenty-one members, not less than nine of whom shall be registered chemists and druggists.

Mr. SEXTON proposed to omit "less" for the purpose of inserting "more." He explained that as the law stood, there

must be not less than seven members chemists and druggists, and in order to quiet the apprehensions of the friends of the Pharmaceutical Council, he proposed to insert "not more" so that the representation of the second grade should never be more than seven out of twenty-one.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SEXTON proposed to omit "nine," and insert "seven" members who were chemists and druggists.

The amendment being agreed to,

Mr. SEXTON then moved to add to the clause, "and the retiring rotation of members shall be determined in the same manner as provided by section 9 of the principal Act."

This amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SEXTON proposed the omission of clause 13, which provides for a subsequent election. The clause, he said, proposed a complicated machinery as to the retirement of members. It was, he considered, inexpedient, the rotation being determined by the words he had already inserted.

The clause was omitted.

Mr. SEXTON moved the omission of clause 14, which provided for an annual fee to be paid by chemists and druggists not being members of the Society.

The clause was omitted.

Mr. SEXTON moved to omit clause 15, which, he said, was proposed to exact a subscription from persons not associates.

This also was agreed to, as was an amendment by Mr. SEXTON to provide in clause 16 that from the 1st January, 1891, instead of 1890, no person should assume the title registered chemist and druggist unless registered.

On clause 18, which provided that shops for the sale of poisons or the compounding of medical prescriptions should be personally managed by the owner or qualified assistant,

Mr. SEXTON moved that a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society might be employed as assistant under the clause. Under the clause as it stood, while chemists and druggists would be eligible for this employment, persons even of a superior grade, would not be eligible.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SEXTON then proposed to add after the preceding amendment, "or pharmaceutical chemist, and such person or persons lawfully keeping open shop, shall, for the purposes of this Act and of the principal Act, be held to be the retailer and compounder of poisons therein." The object of this amendment, he said, was that the person keeping open shop should be himself responsible, though he had competent assistants, for the safety of the public.

The amendment was agreed to.

Clause 19 provided that the registrar might require the name of the proprietor of the premises where poisons were sold, or medical prescriptions were compounded, to be furnished to him, and fixed a penalty of 5*l.* for a contravention of this enactment.

Mr. SEXTON proposed that the fine should be "not exceeding" 5*l.*, thus giving the authorities a discretion in the matter.

This was also agreed to, and there being no further amendments, the Bill was ordered for third reading.

Mr. SEXTON suggested to his hon. friend in charge of the Bill that the third reading should be put down for Thursday.

Mr. JOHNSTONE assented, and the Bill was put down for third reading for Thursday

ANTI-KAMINA, whereby "opposed to pain" is meant, is a new remedy derived from coal-tar, which a St. Louis company puts forward as a rival to antipyrin. They tell us very little about its chemical composition, but it is pushed to an extraordinary extent. Dose, 3 to 10 grains, and safe to the extent of 60 grains daily.

JUNIOR PHARMACY CLUB.—Some of the members of the Chemists' Assistants' Association have united to form a Junior Pharmacy Club, and they have been fortunate in making very good terms with the Imperial Club, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, whereby for a subscription of 8*s.* 6*d.* per annum their members will enjoy all the advantages of that establishment. Mr. E. Richards, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, sends us this information, and will, no doubt, answer inquiries, or receive applications for membership.



## Legal Reports.

### THE SULPHUR RECOVERY PROCESS.

THE trial of the action *Rawes v. Chance Brothers* occupied Mr. Justice Kekewich six days, and when the plaintiff's case was closed, the Attorney-General (for the plaintiff) informed the Court that the parties had agreed to certain terms. These were not disclosed, but the Attorney-General stated that they involved the acquisition of the patent by the defendants, and the withdrawal of the action. He desired further to state that the charges of infringement had involved no imputation of unfair dealing on the part of Messrs. Chance Brothers, the defendants.

### SPURIOUS BEECHAM'S PILLS.

IN the Chancery Division, on June 27, before Mr. Justice Sterling, Mr. G. Hastings, Q.C., moved on behalf of Thomas Beecham, of St. Helens, for an injunction to restrain B. F. Blabey, chemist and druggist, High Street, Longton, Staffordshire, from selling or offering for sale as "Beecham's pills" any pills not manufactured by the plaintiff. Mr. Hastings said he understood that the defendant did not appear. This was one of those cases of which a sample had been before his lordship only a few weeks ago. The plaintiffs were owners of the well-known Beecham's pills, a medicine whose success had induced a large number of people to sell pills as Beecham's pills which were not such. This was a similar case to the one in which his lordship lately granted an injunction. The present defendant carried on business at Longton, and there was abundant evidence on affidavit from three people—Charles Burton, Thomas Flaherty and Elizabeth Burton—who went into his shop and asked for pennyworths of Beecham's pills and obtained the spurious articles, the defendant himself supplying them. That was strictly proved by these three persons. Plaintiffs' agent, Mr. Glover, also made an affidavit, in which he said that he had sent Burton and Flaherty into the defendant's shop, and received from them the boxes of pills when they came out. They returned into the shop with him, and he addressed himself to the defendant, who was behind the counter, and, holding up the box sold to Burton, said, "This man has just been served here with these pills when he asked for Beecham's. Did you serve him?" The defendant replied, "Yes, I did." Glover next said, "They are not Beecham's," and defendant said, "I know they are not, and I am sorry I sold them as such." Glover next charged him with selling a box to Flaherty and he said, "I cannot deny it." The defendant had since written a letter pleading his youth and inexperience in mitigation of his conduct. Counsel added that if the defendant was willing to submit now to a perpetual injunction, and paid the costs, there would be an end of the whole matter. His lordship granted the injunction asked for.

In the same court, on Saturday June 28, the case of *Beecham v. Higgott* was mentioned. This was an action for injunction and damages, at the instance of the proprietors of Beecham's Pills. Mr. Eve, counsel for the plaintiffs, said he had now to move the Court for judgment against the defendant in default of appearance. The plaintiffs had expended and were still expending large sums of money in advertising their pills and medicines, which, in consequence of their superior medicinal qualities, now enjoyed a very large sale. The defendant Higgott carried on business as a chemist and druggist, at Great Bridge, near Tipton, in the county of Stafford, and the evidence showed that the defendant had been selling pills as Beecham's which were not prepared by the plaintiffs, and were of greatly inferior quality. In January last, the defendant apologised for so doing to the plaintiffs, and undertook not to continue such sales; but notwithstanding that undertaking, it had been found that he was still continuing the sale of pills as Beecham's which were not manufactured by the plaintiffs. In these circumstances, the action was raised, and on May 23, this Court made an order restraining the defendant, until the trial of the action or further order, from continuing the sales complained of. Counsel now moved that that injunction be now made perpetual, and that the defendant be ordered to pay the costs. His clients would not ask for damages. His lordship gave judgment as asked for, with costs against the defendant.

### THE TITLE "PAIN-KILLER."

THE case of *Perry Davis & Son v. Lancaster Harbord* came before the House of Lords (the Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell, Lord Macnaghten, and Lord Morris) on Tuesday, by way of appeal against an order of the Court of Appeal, upon the motion of the present appellants as applicants against the present respondent. By that order the Court of Appeal affirmed, with costs, the order of Mr. Justice Kay, upon the application of the respondent removing the appellants' trade-mark "Pain-killer" from the Register of Trade-marks, without costs. The appellants' firm, which consists of Mr. Edmund Walstein Davis, Mr. H. Seymour Bloodgood, and Sarah Davis Dennis, carries on business at Providence, Rhode Island, America, and they are the makers of a well-known medicine called "Pain-killer." The respondent is a chemist carrying on business under the name of Pen & Co., at Law Chambers, Dale Street, Liverpool. In the early part of 1877, upon the application of the appellants' firm, in conjunction with Mr. Samuel Stanton, two trade-marks, the one consisting of a picture of a man's head together with the words "Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain-killer," and the other consisting of the words "Pain-killer," without any device, were registered as trade-marks in London. The latter one, with the words "Pain-killer" without any device, is the subject of this appeal. It was registered as consisting of special and distinctive words which had been used as a trade-mark before the passing of the Act of 1875. The whole interest in the business to which the trade-mark belongs is now vested entirely in the appellants. In January, 1887, the appellants say, they discovered that the respondent was selling a chemical preparation under the name of "Pen's Pain-killer," and they in consequence issued a writ by which they claimed damages for wrongfully using the trade-mark "Pain-killer," and for an injunction to restrain him from continuing to use the same. An application was made to Mr. Justice Kay for an interlocutory injunction restraining the respondent from using the words "Pain-killer" on any bottles or boxes of medicine manufactured by him until the hearing of the action. The respondent upon this application undertook until trial or further order not to sell "Pen's Pain-killer." In March, 1887, the respondent applied to Mr. Justice Kay to remove the appellants' trade-mark "Pain-killer" from the Register of Trade-marks, and he was successful in his object. The appellants say that the words "Pain-killer" on the Government stamp affixed to the appellants' medicine was a user of a trade-mark. Mr. Justice Kay, in the absence, as they say, of any evidence to the effect, treated the insertion of such words in the Government stamp as the act of the Government only. The case was carried to the Court of Appeal, who sustained Mr. Justice Kay's judgment, ordering the removal of the words "Pain-killer" from the Register of Trade-marks. The respondent contended that the alleged trade-mark of the appellant did not constitute proper subject-matter for registration as a trade-mark, inasmuch as it did not consist of or contain any of the essential particulars of a trade-mark required by statute. The words "Pain-killer" were neither special nor distinctive, nor were they ever used by the appellants as a trade-mark before August 13, 1875, or at any time.

Mr. Miller, Q.C., on behalf of the appellants, argued that the words "Pain-killer" were special and distinctive within the meaning of the Trade-marks Registration Act, 1875. The words "Pain-killer" had been affixed to, and used in connection with, the appellants' medicinal preparations for many years before the passing of the Act, as a separate and distinctive trade-mark. They had affidavits from, he thought, almost all the leading firms in London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and other places, with regard to the words "Pain-killer" meaning the article manufactured by the plaintiffs. It was a very valuable property, and was sold extensively in the United States and Canada, as well as in this country. The way the litigation arose was this. In 1887 the appellants discovered that the respondent was selling a preparation under the name of "Pen's Pain-killer." It appeared from the evidence that the article was first brought out as "Pen's Lotion." In February, 1887, the appellants issued a writ against the respondent, and on the 23rd they moved for an injunction to restrain the respondent using the words "Pain-killer."



The Lord Chancellor: At that time the plaintiffs had the words "Pain-killer" registered as their trade-mark?

Mr. Miller: Yes. It was after the injunction that the respondent tried to get the trade-mark removed from the register.

The Lord Chancellor: Quite so; he found it was in the way, and he wanted it removed.

Mr. Miller: When the respondent applied to have the words "Pain-killer" removed from the Register of Trade-marks, affidavits were filed on both sides.

The Lord Chancellor: I think it has been held that where you register a word it must be the word alone and nothing else.

Mr. Miller: Is your lordship referring to the old Trade-mark Act?

The Lord Chancellor: Yes.

Lord Herschell: Under the earlier Act you had to register whatever was the trade-mark; you could not register a portion of it.

Mr. Miller: That is the second problem. Mr. Justice Kay ordered the words "Pain-killer" to be removed from the register, but he gave no costs to the respondent, on the ground that his lordship was not satisfied with the respondent's conduct.

The Lord Chancellor: He found against you upon the fact as to your user not being within the meaning of the Act?

Mr. Miller: Yes, he gave his judgment upon the ground that it had not been used by itself alone as a trade-mark, or at all events that there was not sufficient evidence of it.

The Lord Chancellor: It had not been used within the meaning of the statute at all. The user you proved was in combination with other things which were not a trade-mark.

Mr. Miller: His lordship held that as a trade-mark it must be used alone, and that there was not evidence to convince him it had been so used.

The Lord Chancellor: Are you going to contest that question of fact?

Mr. Miller: Yes.

The Lord Chancellor: You are going to say that there had been evidence that it had been used alone?

Mr. Miller said he was. There were various affidavits, but he did not think it necessary to read them all. He should, however, read the two of the respondent. The first stated: "Until I received the letter in January, 1887, from the plaintiffs solicitor, I was wholly unaware that there was any preparation or commodity of the plaintiffs, or anyone else's, sold under the name of 'pain-killer.' I had no knowledge or suspicion when I adopted 'Pen's Pain-killer' as the name of my preparation that the plaintiffs were selling 'Perry Davis's Pain-killer,' or any other pain-killer. There is no resemblance between my packages and labels and those of the plaintiffs, and I am informed by my solicitor that the plaintiffs' solicitor has stated there is no pretence that I have attempted to palm off my goods as the plaintiffs' goods, or to imitate their packages, labels, or advertisements, and I have not done so since this action was raised. I have made inquiries which satisfy me that the plaintiffs' preparation has invariably been sold as 'Perry Davis's Pain-killer.' At the Liverpool Exhibition in 1886 I exhibited certain specialities, amongst others a lotion, which I termed 'Pen's Lotion.' I sent some of these preparations to Dr. Beatty, the Hon. Secretary of St. John's Ambulance, in the Exhibition grounds. Subsequently, I received a request from Mr. Lee Bapty, the General Superintendent, for a bottle of my lotion, which he called 'pain-killer.' From the fact that Mr. Lee Bapty called my lotion 'pain-killer,' two months afterwards I determined to call the preparation, previously known as 'Pen's Lotion,' 'Pen's Pain-killer.' I did this without any knowledge of the plaintiffs' alleged rights to use the words 'pain-killer' as a trade-mark, and with no intention of in any way imitating or passing off my preparation for that of the plaintiffs. I have only sent samples of Pen's Pain-killer to 23 druggists' shops in Liverpool, and to no other place. The whole sales to the public through the druggists have not exceeded six bottles, and I myself have only sold three bottles. The whole profit I have made through the whole of the above sales is under 5s. When I was informed that 'Pen's Pain-killer' was alleged to be an infringement of plaintiffs' rights, I informed each druggist to return immediately all stock,

circulars and labels connected with 'Pen's Pain-killer.' I have read the affidavit of James Alfred Lloyd. At the interview referred to in the first paragraph, when I was applied to for a bottle of 'Pen's Pain-killer,' I told Lloyd that I would not sell it under that title, as there was litigation pending between myself and plaintiffs. He strongly urged me to let him have a bottle to cure a person who was suffering from toothache. He said, moreover, that he had tried many other places, and could not get a bottle. I erased the words 'pain-killer' from the case in which the bottle was contained, and also from the labels enclosed, and told Mr. Lloyd that he bought my preparation on its merits, and that it was quite different to 'Perry Davis' Pain-killer." The second affidavit of Mr. Harbord says: "I am aggrieved by the entry No. 4,489 of the year 1877 in the Register of Trade-marks of the words 'Pain-killer' as a trade-mark, the property of Perry Davis & Son. Such entry interferes with me in my business, and is used to prevent me dealing in a 'pain-killer' preparation of my own invention. The statement in the register that the said words had been used as a trade-mark for forty years before March 24, 1876, is, I believe, wholly unfounded and untrue. My grounds for this statement are that after making inquiry in the trade, I have ascertained that the preparation known as 'Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer' has been for many years a known preparation, and has been sold, and is still being sold and advertised, under that name, but never under the name of 'Pain-killer' only. I have obtained the catalogues or price-lists of several wholesale druggists, and in no one of them can I find the commodity under the head of 'Pain-killer.'"

Lord Herschell: Quite so. The respondent says you have never used these words alone. You say, "Oh, yes, I have"; but if it is only after the statute came into operation, your denial is not of much value.

Mr. Miller hoped to be able to convince their lordships that the words had been used alone, and that they were special and distinctive within the meaning of the Trade-marks Regulation Act of 1875. The evidence showed that the words "Pain-killer" had been affixed to and used in connection with the appellants' medicinal preparations for many years before the passing of the Act of 1875 as a separate and distinctive trade-mark. He denied that the words "Pain-killer" on the Government stamp on the medicine was the act of the Government only.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday, the learned gentleman being interrupted in his argument on account of the Lord Chancellor having to attend a Cabinet Council.

The further hearing of the appeal of Perry Davis & Son v. Harbord was resumed in the House of Lords on Thursday.

Mr. Miller, Q.C., in continuing his argument for the appellants, asked what was meant by special and distinctive, and being used as a trade-mark. The other side said that it was not a trade-mark because it had only been used on the label. What was there on the label to show that he had not used the words "pain-killer" as a trade-mark? The reply of the other side was that there were other things on the label which alone they had used, and which prevented their saying that they had used the words "pain-killer" as a trade-mark, as they had not used this alone as a trade-mark. Of course it was within the plenitude of their lordships' power to declare that all or what portion of a label should be registered as a trade-mark. But what he ventured to submit was that up to this point there had been no decision dealing with the question that, because there were other words upon the label, therefore *ipso facto* the registration of one of those words was fatal. If that was the law, the declaration would be made by their lordships for the first time as a result of this case.

The Lord Chancellor: How am I to find out what is your trade-mark except, by looking at what you have attached to your goods, as indicating that you are the proprietor or maker of them?

Mr. Miller: Then that goes to say that you must register every word on a label?

The Lord Chancellor: I want to get rid of the word "register," and bring your mind to the user before the passing of the Act of 1875. Dealing with your trade-mark



as it was before the passing of the Act of 1875, how can you distinguish between one part of the trade mark and another?

Mr. Miller: The conclusion which would result from the observation of your lordship is this, that if you cannot separate any of the words from any other of the words upon the label, the whole of the label is necessarily a trade mark?

The Lord Chancellor: Is that a very astonishing conclusion?

Mr. Miller: It is not; but I am not aware it has ever been said that every word on a label is necessarily a man's trade mark?

Lord Herschell: If the appellant puts on the label "Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain-killer," every part of that is used as much as any other to describe his goods. Why is "vegetable" not a part of your trade-mark?

Mr. Miller: Because the trade-mark is "Pain-killer," and nothing else.

Lord Herschell: There is no evidence that you ever said that before 1875.

Mr. Miller: That is another point; but I ask your lordships to decide that "Pain-killer" is our trade-mark when we say it is. It has never been held that I must register the whole label, and it would be unreasonable and arbitrary so to hold.

The Lord Chancellor: But it has been held that you must register the whole trade-mark.

Mr. Miller said he was not aware of that. If the whole of the label had to be registered, that would be a very important decision, or if he was to register only part to decide what that part was to be.

Without calling upon counsel for the respondent, their lordships proceeded to give judgment.

The Lord Chancellor said the point upon which the whole question turned was a very short one—namely, the construction of the Act of 1875. Now, what the Act of 1875 required in order to enable the registration of words alone was that they should be "special and distinctive word or words, or combination of figures or letters." That was the one thing, and the second was—"used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act." It appeared to him to be plain that the decision arrived at by Lord Justice Cotton in another case, and confirmed afterwards by Lord Selborne, was obviously the right one as to the proper construction—namely, that the word or words must be used alone, and not in combination, and used alone as a trade-mark. They were dealing with the construction of the Act, and the first part of the case appeared to depend upon whether the appellants could show that before 1875 they had used the special and distinctive words as a trade-mark before the passing of the Act of 1875. Now, that was a question of fact. The words on the label were "Perry Davis & Co.'s Vegetable Pain-killer." But merely taking the words "Pain-killer" out of the rest was not a special and distinctive mark, but was part of the label. It had been very ingeniously contended that the words "Pain-killer" had been used alone; but he did not think it could be shown that they had been used as a trade-mark. It was not the question whether the public had called this thing "Pain-killer," but whether it had been used as a trade-mark, by which he understood, used in combination with a sale of the article, as being the trade-mark under which it was sold. But the Court held that the words "Pain-killer" alone had not been used as a trade-mark. On that part of the case the appellants had failed. He thought it had been held—and certainly he thought so himself—that distinctive meant distinguishing a certain person's goods from those of somebody else, and not the quality attributed to the particular article, but distinctive in this respect, that the goods were manufactured in such a way that it might be known what was the kind of manufacture. It was enough to say simply that these words "Pain-killer" attributed this particular quality to this particular medicine, and it appeared to him perfectly clear that that was not distinctive within the meaning of the statute. Upon that part of the case, also, the appellants had failed, and he moved that the appeal be dismissed with costs, and the judgment of the Court of Appeal affirmed.

Lord Herschell said he entirely concurred with the opinions of his noble friend. He considered this one of the most hopeless of appeals which had been argued at their lordships' bar. To establish this case the appellants had to show

that the words "Pain-killer" had been used as a trade-mark prior to 1875, and that the words were special and distinctive. Upon the question whether they were special and distinctive he did not intend to found his judgment at all. He certainly did not desire to express an opinion that they were special and distinctive. He was not prepared to express an opinion upon two words—common English words.—which, when used in combination, did convey a specific idea; but, inasmuch as the combination of words had never, so far as one knew, been applied to anything except this preparation made and sold by the plaintiff, though it came to be used as descriptive of this particular preparation, so that the use of those words alone had given the idea of that preparation and nothing else. Had the appellants shown that the words were used by them as a trade-mark prior to 1875? An opinion had been expressed by five learned judges that on the true construction of the section the words had not been used as a trade-mark, but they had been used either in combination with other words, or they had been used without combination. Assuming that to be the true construction, had the appellants brought themselves within it? Clearly not. They had not used the words "Pain-killer" alone as a trade-mark. How had the appellants marked, identified, or distinguished their goods? Not by the use of the words "Pain-killer," but by putting "Davis'" or "Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer." It seemed to him impossible to show that they had used the words "Pain-killer" as their trade-mark, and that being so, the conclusion followed that the appellants were not within the section, and that the words they had registered ought to be expunged from the register.

Lord Macnaghten and Lord Morris concurred, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

## BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

*Re* RODOLPH DE MESANIS, 115 Great Portland Street, W., Agent for the Sale of an Apparatus for the Cure of Consumption.

THE creditors under this failure met on Tuesday last at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Wreford, Official Receiver, to consider an offer that had been lodged for the payment of a composition of 2s. 6d. in the pound, upon debts of 548*l.* 16s. 4d. The debtor stated that he opened an office at 225 Regent Street, as agent to Dr. Weigert, of Berlin, for the sale of a patent inhaler for the cure of respiratory diseases. Not more than twenty of the machines in all were sold during the nine months of the trading. The gross profit upon each one was about 3*l.*, and the trade expenses ran up to 215*l.* 12s. 4d. His failure was due to want of capital, and the action taken by Major Campbell, the petitioning creditor. He alleged that that gentleman verbally agreed to advance 500*l.* to develop the business, but afterwards did not fulfil his promise. Major Campbell was represented at the meeting, and denied the accuracy of the debtor's statements. The Chairman, having called over the proofs, took the voting upon the proposal, and announced that creditors claiming 436*l.* 15s. 6d. were in favour of its acceptance, while the only opposition came from Major Campbell, whose debt was 122*l.* 17s. There being a statutory majority in favour, the scheme would be entertained, and an application could subsequently be made to the Court for its approval thereto. The following are the principal creditors:—

### Unsecured.

	£	s.	d.
Berling, M., 115 Great Portland Street, W.	..	25	0
Campbell, Major, Brighton .. ..	..	122	12
Langdale, P. K., 50 Holborn Viaduct ..	..	10	0
Prior, H., Catford Bridge .. ..	..	59	4
Weigert, E., Berlin .. ..	..	112	0
Weigert, A. H., Paris .. ..	..	220	0

The public examination of the debtor was held the following day before Mr. Registrar Giffard. Mr. Grey, assistant receiver, conducted the examination; Mr. Oakley appeared for the petitioning creditor, and Mr. Langdale for the debtor. After being questioned upon the foregoing particulars, the examination was ordered to be concluded.



## Gazette.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

Dalton, Michael Gibson, Kingston-upon-Hull, wholesale drysalter. Adj.

Hickling, Thomas Singlehurst, Nottingham and Bramcote, mineral water manufacturer. R.O.—Adj.

### EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act, making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

"Lloyd & Co." (Frederick Rugge Lloyd, trading as), 3 Joiners' Hall Buildings, Upper Thames Street, E.C., and 18 North Side, Clapham Common, wholesale druggist. Trustee: George White, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., chartered accountant. Date, June 24; filed, June 30; unsecured liabilities, 3,491*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; estimated net assets, 1,783*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; composition, 10*s.* in the pound, payable by equal instalments at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months from June 1, 1890; and assignment to realise in default of payment thereof (one creditor for 250*l.* agreeing to postpone his claim until the other creditors are paid).

	£	s.	d.
Atkinson, G., & Co. .. .. .	33	18	7
Charrington .. .. .	12	10	0
Condy, H. B. .. .. .	14	10	6
Fordham & Sons .. .. .	12	15	7
Wilkinson .. .. .	72	10	0
Grimble & Co. .. .. .	157	17	4
Horner & Sons .. .. .	118	18	4
Houghton, J., & Sons .. .. .	28	0	6
Burrough, James .. .. .	98	6	0
Morson & Son .. .. .	34	8	7
Müller, A. V. .. .. .	12	4	10
Nobles & Hoare .. .. .	618	19	3
Spencer, W. E., & Co. .. .. .	19	1	6
" (disputed account) .. .. .	315	0	0
White & Sons .. .. .	12	2	0
Wright, Layman & Umney .. .. .	11	14	0
Sissons Bros. .. .. .	28	14	9
Hills, Lyford & Co. .. .. .	120	0	0
Allen, F., & Sons .. .. .	19	17	4
Tndors, Messrs. .. .. .	54	13	2
Crowley, E. .. .. .	18	15	2
Blum, J. .. .. .	32	8	0
Howard, Shelton .. .. .	133	5	7
Sheetan, — .. .. .	335	0	0
Child, P. W. .. .. .	210	0	0
Lloyd, E. C. .. .. .	200	0	0
Baker & Son .. .. .	140	0	0
Standard Land Society .. .. .	265	3	6
Johnson & Son .. .. .	57	10	0
Johnson, Bruce .. .. .	25	0	0
Soames, A. W. .. .. .	171	5	0
Lowe, W. .. .. .	20	14	2

All in London.

## Personalities.

DR. A. P. LUFF has been appointed physician to the outpatient department of St. Mary's Hospital.

MR. BERTIE SMITH, of the firm of Bertie Smith & Co., of Bombay, dealers in Indian drugs, &c., is now in this country, and will be glad to talk Indian trade with parties interested. He may be addressed care of Smith Brothers, Colonial Chambers, 13 Crutched Friars.

MRS. AYER, the widow of the Mr. Ayer, of Lowell, who made a magnificent fortune out of cherry pectoral, has captivated the brother of the late Emperor of Russia's morganatic wife, and (according to the *World*) is to become the Princess Dolgorouki before the autumn is over. Mrs. Ayer has been famous in London and Paris society for several seasons past for the variety of her costumes, the brilliancy of her jewels, and the magnificence of her musical matinées.

IN the report of the French Exhibition which appeared in our issue of June 21, we referred to Messrs. Bucket & Cie. This should have been Buchet & Cie., and the products exhibited under that style were those of the Pharmacie Centrale de France, the great French pharmaceutical co-operative business, from the works of which, in St. Denis, millions of francs' worth of pharmaceutical preparations annually find their way throughout the world.

### NEW COMPANIES.

HULL AND LIVERPOOL RED OXIDE.—This is the conversion and amalgamation of portions of the businesses of Sissons Brothers & Co., Limited, at Kingston-upon-Hull, and Wigg Brothers and Steele, at Runcorn, manufacturers of colours from oxides of iron and sulphate of iron. The company propose to carry on business as miners, mine-owners, and colour manufacturers; capital, 75,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares.

OLDBURY ALKALI.—A company has been formed to acquire and continue the business of "Chance Brothers," alkali makers and chemical manufacturers, at Oldbury. Capital, 360,000*l.*, in 100*l.* shares, of which 1,600 are preference shares. The company adopts an agreement of June 21, made with Robert Lucas Chance, John Homer Chance, Henry Chance, Alexander Macomb Chance, George Ferguson Chance, and James Frederick Chance, the vendors, who subscribed one share each, whereby the sum of 335,000*l.* is to be paid by allotment of shares in certain proportions to the said vendors and Arthur Lucas Chance, of Great Alne Hall, near Alcester, Warwickshire, a trustee for the company, and the residue of the nominal capital to be applied to the discharge of all the liabilities of the vendors to December 31, 1890. The first directors are the vendors, Alexander M. Chance to be chairman.

OXFORD DRUG.—Capital, 2,000*l.*, in 200 10*l.* shares. The objects of this company are to acquire and take over as a going concern, the business of oil and colour merchants, patent medicine vendors, and wholesale druggists, now carried on as the Oxford Drug Company by Arthur Pearson and others, and to develop other necessary incidental businesses. 150 shares are subscribed for by Arthur Pearson, Broad Street, Oxford, and the other subscribers are: Frederick Pearson, 56 Long Row, Nottingham (ironmonger); Henry Pearson, Llandough, Glam. (chemist); Mary Pearson, 3 Winchester Road, Oxford; Charles William Pearson, 56 Long Row, Nottingham (ironmonger); Richard Kerry, 49 Bentinck Road, Nottingham (draughtsman); Ann Sophia Kerry, 49 Bentinck Road, Nottingham; Mary Pearson, 5 Park Valley, Nottingham; Samuel Watson, 3 Abbey Road, Oxford (builder).

MANSELL, HUNT, CUTTY & CO (LIMITED) is a company that has been formed to take over and amalgamate into one concern the businesses of Joseph Mansell, manufacturers of dish and lace papers, Red Lion Square; W. F. Hunt & Co., manufacturers of dish and lace papers, and of Hunt's bottle-caps, Great Windmill Street, Lexington Street, Miller Street, Camden Town, and 22 Charterhouse Square; and Cutty & Dobson, also manufacturers of dish and lace papers, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn. The registered share-capital is 90,000*l.*, of which 50,000*l.* is now issued, and of this 15,000 1*l.* 8-per-cent. preference and 5,000 1*l.* ordinary shares have been offered to the public, and 25,000 ordinary and 5,000 preference shares reserved for purchase-payments to vendors. A 6-per-cent. debenture-issue of 4,000*l.* has also been offered.



## Trade Notes.

MR. HENRY C. QUELCH has removed his place of business from Ludgate Hill to 1 Ludgate Square, E.C.

MR. C. KLUG, proprietor of the Revalenta Arabica, has joined the Board of the Swiss Milk-Powder Company (Limited).

MR. JONATHAN FALLOWFIELD, of Lower Marsh, Lambeth, has opened photographic stores at Charing Cross Road, near Oxford Street.

\* MESSRS. A. & F. PEARS have added to their art collection in New Oxford Street the "Tinted Venus," which has been so much spoken about. They gave 1,750 guineas for it at Christie's sale last Saturday.

WE understand that Mr. John Clark has retired from the firm of Langton, Edden, Hicks & Clark, and that in future the business will be carried on by Messrs. William Langton, Frank Hicks, and Allan Hicks, the sole partners.

CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS.—We note that the manufacturers of this are issuing an attractively got-up and readable pamphlet entitled "Brief Notes and Preliminary Report." Chemists might find it advantageous to distribute copies to their medical friends.

BARCLAY & SONS (LIMITED) have just published a new "net-cash list." It is much bulkier than the last one, is better and more fully illustrated in the sundries part, and contains several novel features, such as samples of wrapping-papers in the proper place, and a collection of samples of the tinted papers for making Hunt's pleated bottle-caps, which should be very useful for reference.

QUININE-WORKS FOR SALE.—As will be seen from an announcement in our advertising columns, another quinine-factory is about to be offered for sale by public auction. This time it is M. L. Viennet who desires to dispose of his factory at Ivry-Port, near Paris, where he has carried on for many years the manufacture of cinchona derivatives and other medicinal alkaloids.

THE DEVIL DISINTEGRATOR, manufactured by the Hardy Patent Pick Company (Limited), of Sheffield, was awarded the first prize in the disintegrator competition at the Royal Agricultural Show, Plymouth, on June 21, 1890. There were eight entries for the competition. The machine also took the silver medal as the best new implement. We understand that considerable improvements have been made in the machine since we originally noticed it.

MR. ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, manufacturer of menthol cones and other specialities, announces that he has taken his brother, Mr. S. S. Shirley, pharmaceutical chemist, into partnership, and the business will be carried on under the trade-name "Shirley Brothers." Mr. S. S. Shirley will take charge of the manufacturing department, and the employment of his technical skill in this will, we understand, result in new departures and developments of the menthol cone business. Since the death of Mr. Shirley, senr., the business of Shirley and Son, chemists, Westbourne Grove, has been carried on by Mr. S. S. Shirley; but it has now been sold to Mr. Portway, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey.

SALVINE DENTIFRICE.—This is a speciality which is manufactured by the Salvine Dentifrice Company, of 3 Oxford Street, W., according to the prescription of Mr. R. U. Oliver, L.D.S. Eug. The principle which is worked on accords with the latest scientific facts in regard to the preservation of the teeth—that is to say, the dentifrice aims to annihilate micro-organisms, now admitted to be deadly enemies to the teeth, and to counteract the baneful results of inordinate acidity of the mouth fluids. It is a strawberry-coloured cream of agreeable flavour, which is put up in collapsible tubes, and its peculiar properties and moderate price should make it a popular addition to the toilet.

"ROLLER" FLY EXTERMINATOR.—This is the name under which Mr. W. B. Biddles, of Reading, is introducing a new sticky fly-paper, which has already secured considerable success. The design is ingenious, and is likely to be appreciated. In the centre of the double sheet of parchment-paper a roller is placed, and at each end of the paper

a double-thickness of cardboard is cemented, then the paper gets its coating of sticky material, and when rolled up makes a neat and clean package, the edges being protected by pieces of parchment. The advantages of the design become apparent when the paper is put in use; then we find that the cardboard ends enable us to draw the two parts asunder without fear of tearing, and by reversing them we get a paper both sides of which are sticky, the whole being kept straight by the roller at the bottom. We may say also that the cardboard ends are perforated, and a piece of tape is supplied to make a loop for suspension. Mr. Biddles is so confident of the success of his invention that he has taken a large building as a factory in Reading, and here he has over 150 hands working to fill orders.

## Notes of Novelties.

### GARDNER'S RAPID SIFTER AND MIXER.

THE illustration which is printed below is an external view of the mixer which is made by Mr. William Gardner, of Gloucester. It is an ingenious apparatus, which we have inspected and worked with much interest, and we find that it is well suited for the requirements of druggists. The



apparatus is practically in two parts; the cylindrical box at the bottom is the mixer, and above this is the sifter. Upon the top of the sifter, towards the left, is a hopper-feeder, which is in the form of a V, the outlet being capable of graduation to any degree, and one side of it is shaken as the brush within the sifter is revolved. The effect of this is to keep the sifter continually supplied with sufficient material for proper working. We notice also that the

construction of the sifting-brush ensures the breaking up of hard lumps of such powders as tartaric acid. The sifter is practically an oblong cylinder, the lower half being the sieve (which can be changed in a few seconds), and the upper half may be either a cover or another sieve; in either case dust is kept in effectually by the top cover. At the end of the sifting-chamber there is a spout, through which any foreign substance is pushed out while the machine is in motion, thus preventing the sieves choking up, but the powder which is sifted falls directly into the mixer, where there is a very ingenious arrangement of agitators, which defy adequate description; but this we can say, that they mix the powder thoroughly. There are many points about the machine which deserve mention, but it is to its general fitness for pharmaceutical purposes, especially its rapidity of working, that we now call attention.

### LIQUEFIED GAS AND AERATED WATERS.

WE understand that chemists with a moderate trade in siphons and bottled aerated waters are appreciating the convenience of the liquified carbonic-acid gas for the production of the beverages, and that machines suited to this requirement are now in considerable demand. The eminent soda-water engineers, Messrs. Barnett & Foster, of the Niagara Works, Eagle Wharf Road, New North Road, are meeting this demand with a machine which they call the "Compactum," and which they turn out in several sizes. The smallest is worked by hand-power alone, and its



producing capacity is reckoned at 25 to 30 dozen per hour. Larger machines may be worked by hand or power. The

arm to a counter-fountain such as is shown in the margin. This machine, as will be seen, considerably reduces the paraphernalia of machinery required for the manufacture of aerated waters; but at the present price of the liquefied gas, which is 10s. per vessel (exclusive of first cost of bottles and carriage), large makers find it much more economical to produce their own gas. But for a counter trade, or a retail bottle or syphon trade, it is likely that the liquefied gas will prove much the more convenient, and, on the whole, cheaper. One bottle of the gas, we are told, will suffice for 3,000 to 4,000 draughts from a counter-fountain.

#### TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE *Trade Marks Journal* publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may within one month of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate, at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1880, of opposition to such registration." All communications to be addressed to H. Reader Laek, Esq., Comptroller General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

*From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 2, 1890.*

"J. B. O.," within triangle, with signature beneath; for paints, colours, and varnishes. By J. B. Orr, 24 Rood Lane, E.C. 90,817.

A lion rampant, with designation of applicants on round label; for phosphorus. By Coignet & Co., 150 Fenchurch Street, E.C., and in France. 96,890.

"THE CHAMPION MEDICATED HORSE POWDER," over figure of a four-in-hand; for horse powder. By Champneys and Pound, Lowdham, Notts, and London. 96,490.

Signature of the applicant; for disinfectants. By J. G. Tatters, The Manse, Runcorn. 97,094.

Heraldic design (two griffins, &c.) with motto, "Waste not, want not"; for barmenit, a food-preservative. By A. Wassmuth & Co., Barmen, through Augsburg, Hopf & Co., 34 Great Tower Street, E.C. 97,071.

"PAOLDACRE"; for preparations for destroying insects. By T. R. Oldacre, West Bromich. 97,449.

"GOLDEN GRAIN"; for a preparation for coughs, &c. By H. Smith, 158 High Street, Lewisham. 96,737.

"THE VICTOR BRAND," on picture of a charging knight; for cod-liver oil, quinine, (*sic*) wine, and Parrish's syrup for medicinal use. By W. Paterson & Sons, wholesale druggists, Aberdeen. 97,118.

"TANSLEY'S GLYCONIX, OR GLYCERINE COUGH-MIXTURE," and much more wording on a label; for glyconix. By A. J. Tansley, chemist, Kildgrove, Staffs. 97,147.

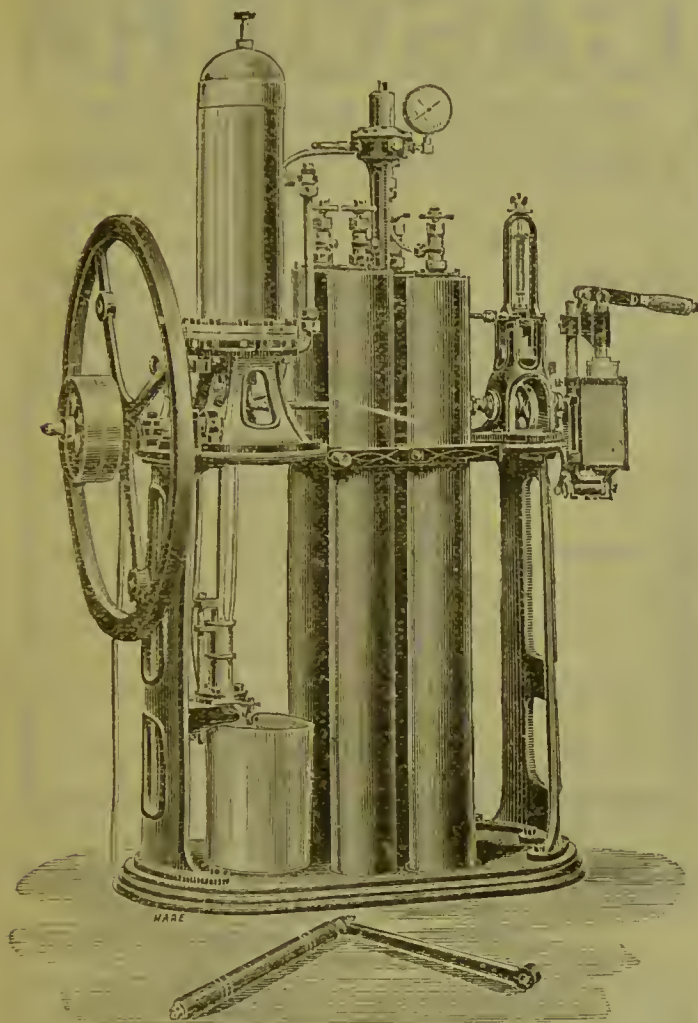
"PATARELLO" and "CESARELLO"; for liquorice, specially prepared for use in pharmacy. By D. di Luggo & Co., Idol Lane, E.C. 97,526-7.

"GERMANIA NATURAL MINERAL WATER," and other wording, with picture on label; for mineral waters. By H. Hürter & Son, 11 Adam Street, Strand, W.C. 97,352.

"EFFECTUAL CLEANSER SOAP"; for perfumed soap. By A. Ogston & Sons, Aberdeen. 96,126.

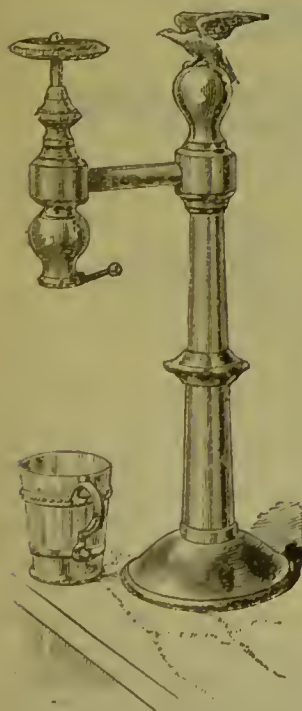
"MUSC BAUR," and other wording, with designs; for perfumery. By Fabriques des Produits Chimiques du Thame et de Mulhouse, Thame. London address; 28 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 97,116.

COMEDONES.—For the removal of "black heads," Unna recommends an application consisting of China clay, 4 parts; glycerine, 3 parts; acetic acid, 2 parts; and with sufficient perfume. This ointment should be applied in the evening, and, if necessary, during the day. After several days the comedones can be easily expressed, most of them coming out on washing the parts with pumice-stone soap.



machine shown in the drawing is what is called a "No. 1 Compactum," and is capable of producing 60 to 100 dozen per hour. It occupies a space of about 8 feet by 3 feet. Four bottles of the liquefied gas are placed in the machine, as shown. Each bottle contains sufficient gas to aerate 20 gross of bottles of water, and is tested to a pressure of over 2,000 lbs. on the square inch. These bottles are connected with a patent "Niagara" aerating cylinder, in which the gas and water are incorporated and mixed together by gravitation. The water is pumped into the cylinder by the pump shown near the bottom of the left-hand side of the engraving, and falls through a perforated disc at the top, like rain, into a column of gas, and so gets thoroughly impregnated. Attached to the cylinder is a patent reduction-valve, by which the pressure of gas is moderated.

In the engraving (on the right side) an "Excelsior" filling-machine is shown attached; but any other filling-machine may be used for bottles or syphons, or the machine may be connected by a draught



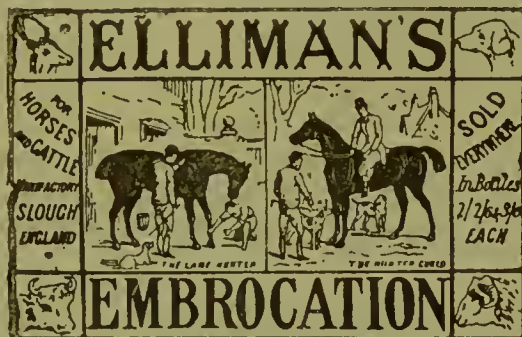


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IMITATIONS OF JEYES' CREOLIN GAUZE

Are being offered which  
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## NOVEL "COUNTER ADJUNCT" FOR JULY.

SEE PAGE 40.

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Savaresse's Sandal Wood Oil Capsules are now in White Enamelled Metal Boxes.

GIVE UP CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS, AND USE

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**Concentrated Liquors**

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

### DO THE EXAMINATIONS PAY?

MR. CARTEIGHE has got it into his head that the fees which  
 the Pharmaceutical Society receives for its examinations are  
 not high enough, and at some of the meetings which he has  
 lately been addressing he has devoted much time to the subject,  
 contrasting the large fees received by the Royal Colleges  
 of Physicians and Surgeons with the comparatively  
 small ones charged by his own Society. The argument  
 is obvious: it is that Minor candidates should pay a  
 bigger fee, so as to cover the cost of the maintenance of  
 the register. By a little further development, the argument  
 expands into a proposal to make the examination fees suffi-  
 ciently large to cover the cost of membership of the Society;  
 but Mr. Carteighe is wise enough to stop here, the difficulty



of getting the Legislature to sanction that proposal being in the way. We are bold enough to meet Mr. Carteighe on the narrower issue, and to give a direct negative to his assertion that the examinations do not pay the Society. On the contrary, we assert that the examinations have enriched the Society, and are still a source of substantial profit to it. Where else than from examinations could the Pharmaceutical Society have got the thousands which, for twenty years after the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, were snugly invested in consols? We have it on the authority of one of the past-presidents (Mr. Haselden) that "the guinea subscription barely paid the expenses of membership"; so that the surplus thousands could not have come from that quarter, and since the various departments of the Society—such as library, museum, and research laboratory—have been developed, the expenses of membership are not likely to be less. On first principles, therefore, Mr. Carteighe's statement does not appear to have much to commend it.

Wherein he most seriously errs is in taking the "Minor" by itself. The "Preliminary" and the "Minor" are not legally two examinations, but parts of "the examination" specified in the Pharmacy Act for registration as "chemist and druggist," and the fees obtained for both must be taken together if we are to consider whether the Pharmaceutical Society carries on the work of registration at a loss or not. As a matter of fact, last year the Society received 5,883*l.* in examination and registration fees, and the cost of conducting the examinations was 3,039*l.* This, we are aware, is not the total expense: but if we allow 100*l.* for postage and stationery, 600*l.* for office expenses (which is about half the amount put down for the registrar's and clerks' salaries), 180*l.* for the Edinburgh work, and 400*l.* as an allowance for rent, it would seem that there is still a surplus of 1,564*l.* All this is owing to the fact that the Preliminary examination is an exceedingly profitable affair to the Society. The fees from it last year were 2,378*l.*, and the cost only 493*l.*, whereas the Minor, Major, and Modified brought in 3,463*l.*, and the expenses were 2,546*l.* In the face of these figures, no argument in the world can establish the assertion that the examinations do not pay the Pharmaceutical Society, nor is any argument required to prove that the surplus is ample for all the expenses of registration. What is true of 1889 is true of the twenty years which preceded it. In early days the examiners gave their services without fee; then they got 2*l.* 2*s.* per day, and for many years back 3*l.* 3*s.* At one time, therefore, the examinations were even more profitable than they are now, since they cost less, and it was under these favourable circumstances that the Society succeeded in accumulating the bulk of the invested funds which stood to its credit until a few years ago. It is worth keeping in mind that up to the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the Society had not succeeded in investing 10,000*l.*, but as soon as that Act passed, so much business was compelled to go Societywards that, in the twenty-one years following, a further sum of 21,000*l.* was invested. How, then, can it be said that the examinations do not pay? The question is rather, Does the Society pay? The President of 1873 practically said "No." Yet in that year 2,000*l.* were added to the investments, which must have come from the examinations, for "the guinea subscriptions barely paid the expenses of membership." The position, as we have said, is no better now. The income from subscriptions is 4,435*l.*, and the interest of the life members' fund 84*l.*—a total of 4,519*l.*; and the expenditure on the work of the Society is not less than 5,500*l.*, leaving examinations out, and charging only one-half of salaries, rent, and all other items which may partly be incurred also for examinations.

Mr. Carteighe is not much given to "bluff" in his public

utterances; he does not harangue audiences about the insufficiency of the examination fees for the want of something better to say; apparently he has some ulterior motives, and we presume that these lie in the prospective amended by-laws of the Society, and his hint that the "Minor" fee should be 5*l.* 5*s.*, and the "Major" fee 3*l.* 3*s.* What we have said about the subject as a whole sufficiently shows that the necessity for such a change is not apparent; and we may recall the fact that when the by-laws were undergoing alteration in 1873 this very proposal was brought forward in the Council and was defeated by a very large majority. There are several gentlemen still on the Council who voted with that majority, and we presume they will adhere to the principle which then guided their action. But whether they do or not, we expect that the Council will not make any proposal such as Mr. Carteighe has hinted at without stating a good case for it; and we anticipate with considerable certainty that they will fail to prove that the Society has been in the slightest degree impoverished by the duties placed upon it by the 1868 Act—an Act, be it noted, which never contemplated the betterment of the members of the Society at the expense of those who do not choose to be associated with it. We hear a great deal about what the Society has done for the trade, but we must not forget what the trade has done for the Society—and that is written in tangible form in the Society's various properties.

#### FROM "DARKEST AFRICA."

THE event of the past week has been the publication of Mr. H. M. Stanley's crowning literary work, "In Darkest Africa." None of the great explorer's previous expeditions have excited so much interest as this one, and never before have such abundant results followed his labours. It can hardly be doubted that we are on the eve of an intercourse with our fellow-creatures on the Dark Continent, the effect of which, to them and to us, no one can yet calculate. Limitless must be the vegetable wealth which the vast tropical regions of Africa can yield to the world's store, and magnificent are the prospects offered to commerce, science in its various branches, and not in the smallest degree to medicine. Mr. Stanley's record of his journeyings gives us some glimpses of the riches which are in store for the adventurous; but clearly there is material for hundreds and thousands of explorers of every shade of character, from his own, bold and energetic, to that of the painstaking, patient, and studious Dr. Emin, whose conduct gives such dramatic vividness to the story before us. The narrative told by Stanley throbs with human interest from beginning to end. It contains much hurried writing and many passages of true eloquence: evidently it comes straight from the man, and reveals him pretty plainly—something of the Barbarian, a great deal of the Briton, much of the American, and all pervaded with Oriental sympathies.

We do not aim to review the work here. At present our only object is to extract a few facts and notes from it which may be supposed to have a particular interest to pharmacists. We may expect from Dr. Parke fuller details in regard to subjects of medical interest in connection with the expedition; and if ever Emin Pasha's botanical observations should be published in their entirety, we may be sure to get information of much value. Meanwhile we glean a few facts and notes from Mr. Stanley's pages.

In describing the outfit for the expedition Mr. Stanley expresses himself in terms of evidently cordial gratitude to the firm who with such hearty generosity equipped him pharmaceutically. He says:—"Messrs. Burroughs & Well-



come, of Snow Hill Buildings, London, the well-known chemists, furnished gratis nine beautiful chests replete with every medicament necessary to combat the endemic diseases peculiar to Africa. Every drug was in tablets mixed with quick solvents, every compartment was well stocked with essentials for the doctor and surgeon. Nothing was omitted and we all owe a deep debt of gratitude to these gentlemen, not only for the intrinsic value of these chests and excellent medicines, but also for the personal selection of the best that London could furnish, and the supervision of the packing, by which means we were enabled to transport them to Yambuya without damage."

The canvas for the tents of the expedition, supplied by Messrs. John Edgington & Co., was dipped in a preservative of sulphate of copper, which preserved it for three years.

Mr. Stanley's testimony to the efficiency of vaccination as a protection against smallpox is likely to be made much of by the advocates of the practice. In his third journey to the Nyanza the disease broke out in a deadly form among the Manyema, Madis, and native followers, and a number of deaths was the result. But, he says, "Our Zanzibaris were proof against this frightful disease, for we had taken the precaution to vaccinate every member of the expedition on board the *Marhera*, in March, 1887." Smallpox broke out in September, 1888. It appears afterwards that four of the Zanzibaris were attacked, one case being fatal.

The arrow-poisons of the forest tribes are evidently very deadly when fresh. Faintness, palpitation of the heart, nausea, pallor, and beads of perspiration break out over the body with extraordinary promptness, and death ensues. One man died within one minute from a mere pinhole puncture in the right arm and right breast. A headman died within an hour and a quarter after being shot; a woman died during the time that she was carried a distance of a hundred paces; others in varying spaces of time up to a hundred hours. The activity of the poison seemed to depend on its freshness. The treatment adopted was to administer an emetic, to suck the wound, syringe it, and inject a strong solution of carbonate of ammonia. This carbonate of ammonia injection seems to have proved a wonderful antidote if it could be administered promptly enough. We are continually reading of its efficacy.

One of the poisons with which the weapons are smeared is a dark substance like pitch. According to the native women, it is prepared from a local species of arum. Its smell when fresh recalls the old blister plaster. It is strong enough to kill elephants. This poison is not permitted to be prepared in the village. It is manufactured and smeared on the arrows in the bush. Another poison is of a pale gluey colour. Mr. Stanley conjectures that this is made by drying red ants, crushing them into a fine powder, and mixing them with palm oil.

Very amusing are the evidences of Stanley's irritation with the weaknesses and vacillations of Emin. When preparing for the return journey (March 1, 1889) he says, "The Pasha, with his own consent, and, indeed, on his own proposal, has been appointed naturalist and meteorologist to the expedition." Various thermometers and an aneroid were given him, which, with his own instruments, equipped him thoroughly. "He is the most industrious and exact observer that I know," says Mr. Stanley; but he drily adds in a foot-note, "The Pasha has, however, severely refrained from communicating anything." Then Mr. Stanley gives a striking paragraph, which we must quote in full. He says:—

"The Pasha is in his proper element as naturalist and

meteorologist. He is of the school of Schweinfurth and Holub. His love of science borders on fanaticism. I have attempted to discover during our daily chats whether he was Christian or Moslem, Jew or Pagan, and I rather suspect that he is nothing more than a materialist. Who can say why votaries of science, though eminently kindly in their social relations, are so angular of character? In my analysis of the scientific nature, I am constrained to associate with it, as compared with that of men who are more Christians than scientists, a certain hardness, or, rather, indelicacy of feeling. They strike me as being somewhat unsympathetic, and capable of only cold friendship, coolly indifferent to the warmer human feelings. I may best express what I mean by saying that I think they are more apt to feel an affection for one's bleached skull and frame of unsightly bones than for what is divine within a man. If one talks about the inner beauty—which, to some of us, is the only beauty worth anything—they are apt to yawn, and to return an apologetic and compassionate smile. They seem to wish you to infer that they have explored the body through and through, and that it is waste of time to discuss what only exists in the imagination."

One of Mr. Stanley's practical observations concerns the banana. He has often been surprised at the neglect of the invaluable nourishing and easily digestible food provided by the plantain and the banana. All banana lands—Cuba, Brazil, West Indies—seem to have been specially remiss on this point. "If only the virtues of the flour were publicly known, it is not to be doubted but it would be largely consumed in Europe. For infants, persons of delicate digestion, dyspeptics, and those suffering from temporary derangements of the stomach, the flour properly prepared would be of universal demand. During my two attacks of gastritis a light gruel of this, mixed with milk, was the only matter that could be digested." We may expect a "Stanley banana food" on the market before long.

Mr. Stanley gives data which go to prove that trees, tall shrubbery, or other protection, such as a high wall or close screen, round a house, between it and the wind-currents, will defend its inmates from malarial influence. Emin Pasha told him that he always took a mosquito-curtain with him, as he believed that it was an excellent protector against miasmatic exhalations of the night; and Stanley thereupon suggests a respirator attached to a veil or face-screen of muslin, to assist in mitigating malarious effects, for travellers in open regions.

On the north of the Albert Edward Nyanza, and within a few miles of the equator, Mr. Stanley discovered the Salt Lakes of Katwee, 3,265 feet above the sea. The temperature of the lake was 78.4° Fahrenheit; a narrow thread of sulphurous water indicated 84°. Its flavour was that of very strong brine. A bottleful of this brine was brought to Cairo, and analysed in the Laboratoire Khedivial there, and estimated by the chemists, Messrs. A. Pappe and H. Drop Richmond, to be composed as follows:—

Sodium chloride..	..	..	..	..	18.67
Sodium sulphate..	..	..	..	..	5.63
Sodium carbonate	..	..	..	..	2.72
Potassium carbonate	..	..	..	..	3.87
Water ..	..	..	..	..	68.77

The residue is potassium sulphhydrate .04, silica .01, with traces of lime, magnesia, and organic matter. A sample of the natural crystalline salt taken from beds where the water had evaporated was brought, and is reported upon by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, who, after giving the exact analysis of bases and acids, assumes the composition to be as follows:—



Potassium sulphate .. .. .	843
Sodium sulphate.. .. .	532
Sodium carbonate .. .. .	246
Sodium chloride.. .. .	8271
Oxide of iron .. .. .	15
Water .. .. .	82

### THE IRISH PHARMACY BILL.

THE Bill to amend the Irish Pharmacy Act of 1875 has practically—and when these lines are read will probably have actually—passed through the House of Commons. A demonstration against the Bill, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, was made on the report stage on Wednesday last by Dr. Fitzgerald; but it was hardly serious, and was not persisted in, in view of the combination of forces arrayed against it. Mr. Sexton, the Nationalist, and Mr. Johnston, an Ulster Conservative, were jointly responsible for the Bill, and the Attorney-General for Ireland, representing the Government, supported it. Dr. Fitzgerald must have been convinced that he had no chance of success if he had divided the House on his proposal to omit Clause 6, the key clause of the Bill—the one legalising the trade of chemists and druggists. Notices had been given of amendments to the Bill occupying over eight pages of the printed orders, Dr. Tanner, Dr. Fitzgerald, and Dr. Kenny being the members who were interesting themselves particularly in the discussion. Many of these were merely verbal alterations, and Mr. Sexton adopted most of them. Dr. Tanner did not put in an appearance, or there would probably have been a longer discussion in reference to the title, as a large number of his amendments were directed to leaving out the words “chemist and” where the words “chemist and druggist” occurred. It will be noticed, from our report of the discussion, that the very objectionable proposal for an annual fee to be paid to the Pharmaceutical Society by all persons carrying on the business has been abandoned, and that, in its place, a registration fee of one guinea instead of half-a-guinea has been agreed to. Mr. Sexton had put down an amendment to add to the definition of the word “poisons” the words “and all patent or proprietary medicines containing any such poisons.” We understand that the Attorney-General for Ireland expressed an objection to this addition, which was consequently not moved. As originally drafted, the Bill stipulated that the future Council should consist of twenty-one members, “not less than nine of whom shall be registered chemists and druggists.” This is reasonably modified so as to read that “not more than seven of whom shall be registered chemists and druggists.” A notable addition has been made on Mr. Sexton's motion to clause 18. That clause, as it stood, rendered it necessary that every shop where poisons are compounded should be conducted or managed by the qualified owner or a qualified manager. The addition makes it clear that the person keeping the open shop is himself the responsible party.

The Bill may very likely pass its third reading as we are going to press; if it does, the fact will be reported on the first page of literary matter in this issue.

The Bill as it now stands is almost the same as the one which the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland so energetically rejected a year ago. They have refused to effectively negotiate with their opponents in regard to this Bill, preferring, apparently, defeat to compromise. No doubt in this they have accurately gauged the sentiments of their constituents. They may find a champion among the peers, but the fact that they have chosen to almost let judgment go against themselves by default in the House of Commons, and have scarcely ventured to submit their case to argument, will

not advance their position. The Bill, however, itself will, in spite of themselves, benefit the Society and pharmacy in Ireland generally, and we suspect that several of the leaders in the Society are not unaware of this.

### COMMENTARY.

HALF-A-YEAR'S FAILURES.—According to the statistics issued for the past six months by Mr. Richard Seyd, F.S.S., there has been a general improvement in the state of trade, so far as this can be judged by the figures returned of bankruptcies and deeds of arrangement. The following tabular arrangement presents the facts generally:—

	First half of	
	1889	1890
Bankruptcies, wholesale .. .. .	225	212
Deeds of arrangement, wholesale .. .. .	206	211
Bankruptcies, retail .. .. .	2,530	2,272
Deeds of arrangement, retail .. .. .	1,651	1,512
Total failures .. .. .	4,612	4,237

We find that in the first half of 1889 there were among wholesale druggists 2 bankruptcies and 2 deeds of arrangement: in the first half of 1890 there were 1 bankruptcy and 2 deeds. The allied trade of wholesale drysalters shows badly. Instead of 4 bankruptcies and 5 deeds as in the first six months of 1889, we have this year 11 bankruptcies and 4 deeds. Retail chemists figured in the first half of 1889 for 19 bankruptcies and 13 deeds; this time they score only 11 and 10 respectively. Surgeons, physicians, and dentists go the other way. This time last year their figures were 18 and 8, now they appear as 26 and 6.

WOMEN IN PHARMACY.—Ella Higginson writes a chatty article to the *Popular Science News* of Boston on this subject. She only knows two women who are skilful prescriptionists and successful druggists. She knows plenty in the city drug-stores who sell powders, rouges, puffs, scented soaps, &c., but who hand over the prescriptions received as a matter of course to the dispensing department. But she argues that a woman is specially qualified for the work. “Making an ointment is as fascinating a work as rubbing to a cream a cup of butter and two cups of sugar—the first step towards making a flaky cake which a good housewife invariably takes; making an emulsion is not more difficult than smoothly mixing a salad, so the oil and vinegar will smother their antagonisms and softly blend, to the delight of the epicurean; even the rolling, cutting, and gilding of pills is interesting and delightful work.” But this writer adds very properly that the girl who enters a drug-store must be willing to do anything and everything that would be required of a boy, and, what is still more important, to do it cheerfully—never grudgingly. She should even be willing to wash bottles and clean lamps, sweep, dust, and polish show-cases. She must have no false pride. Such work is no harder, and certainly no more degrading, when done in a store than when performed at home. But she assures those who want to work they will find nothing so pleasant and so fascinating as the drug-business. “Your studies will be difficult, your discipline severe, your apprenticeship hard, and your trials and disappointments many; but you will be rewarded. By the time you are twenty-two or twenty-three you will be a successful business-woman, and you will be independent of everyone and proud of yourself.”



**RUSSIANS RESPECT SCIENCE.**—A curious story is told in the *Journal de Médecine de Paris*, which we suppose may be accepted as true. We are told that there exists at Odessa a Bacteriological Institute, erected and supported at the cost of the municipality. The chief of this Institute is Dr. Bardach, pupil of Pasteur, who superintends the vaccination of animals against anthrax and the Siberian pest, according to the method of Pasteur. The Government has had circulars sent out to all the landed proprietors in Central Russia, inviting them to have their cattle vaccinated. The brothers Pankvatjeff, millionaires, allowed Dr. Bardach to come on to their property and vaccinate their beasts. But the doctor was deceived by the action of the vaccine virus, and in two days there died 3,552 sheep, 1,200 horned cattle, and some hundreds of horses. The Pankvatjeffs sued the Institute—that is to say, the town of Odessa—for such damages as should recoup their losses. The advocate for the town represented the brothers Pankvatjeff as men who understood nothing about science, and who did not know how to estimate it—as “men who dared to attack the great and celebrated scholar, Pasteur.” In brief, he pleaded so well that not only were the brothers Pankvatjeff overruled in their claim, but the tribunal condemned them to pay a fine of 1,117 roubles (130*l*) and the costs of the proceedings, to teach them to form a better appreciation of the wonders of science.

**WHITE HELLEBORE** appears to vary considerably in alkaloid contents. According to Carl Pehkschen, who communicates a paper on the subject to *Phar. Zeit. für Russ.*, a sample of Thuringia rhizome yielded 0.57 p.c. of total alkaloids, Bavarian rhizome yielded 0.29 p.c., and a sample bought in St. Petersburg yielded 0.66 p.c. The author is working on all the “veratroidine”-yielding drugs.

**SALIPYRIN.**—We have at various times during the past twelve months commented upon the peculiar change which takes place when antipyrin and salicylate of sodium are mixed together in powders or in concentrated solutions. In the former case the two compounds assume a pasty condition, and in the latter there is a separation of oily globules. The phenomenon has been investigated by a French pharmacist, who, as we reported at the time, came to the conclusion that it is merely a case of deliquescence, and this is now confirmed by Professor Spica, of Florence, who, however, states that under certain conditions he has been able to prepare a true compound of antipyrin and salicylic acid which has the formula  $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_7H_3O_3$ . This is obtained in white crystals, and it is sparingly soluble in water. Dr. L. Scholvien, chemist to J. D. Riedel, Berlin, confirms what Professor Spica says (*Phar. Zeit.*), and states that some time ago his firm made the article and supplied it under the name “Salipyrin Riedel” to the Berlin Hospital for experiment. It can be made by simply slightly heating antipyrin and salicylic acid together in molecular proportions. Dr. Scholvien states that salipyrin melts at 91.5° C.; it is easily soluble in alcohol and benzol, not so soluble in ether, and very difficultly soluble in water. From a circular which we have received from Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co. we gather that they stock salipyrin, and although its therapeutic properties have not yet been accurately determined, it is worth the attention of those who have been in the habit of prescribing antipyrin and salicylic acid together.

**MEDICINE IN THIBET.**—A valuable collection of Thibetan medical works and drugs has been brought by M. Ptitsyn from Transbaikalia. He has also collected most interesting information as to the courses of study at the Buddhist amas' University at the Gusinoie Ozero Monastery in Trans-

baikalia. The curriculum lasts ten years, says *Nature*, and includes the study of the Thibetan and Mongol languages, religious service, drawing, and various handicrafts, including therapeutics and surgery, philosophy and theology. Medicine is studied only by those who wish to devote themselves to the medical profession, and the courses of astronomy, astrology, philosophy, and theology are followed only by the best pupils. The Thibet medical authorities recognise 101 fundamental diseases, and M. Ptitsyn gives the names of 429 drugs used by the Buddhist physicians. He notices that of the 101 diseases only two (paralysis and a kind of influence of the planets) are attributed to a mythical origin, and that of the 429 drugs only three have a similar origin (the bones of a dragon, the horns and skin of the unicorn). The remainder are chiefly herbs, seeds, fruits, roots, and flowers, and partly mineral matters. They are all bought in Chinese drug-shops, except quinine, which is bought in Russia. M. Ptitsyn was allowed to visit one of the drug-shops, and found all drugs kept in order in separate drawers. He has brought to St. Petersburg samples of 202 different drugs, which will be examined at the Medical Academy.

**COFFEE-COCHINEAL.**—The coffee-plantations in the department of Amatitlan, Guatemala, have lately been ravaged by a peculiar insect, which M. Adolf Vendrell has ascertained to be a new species of cochineal (*Coccus coffea*). The principal industry in this district formerly was the cultivation of cochineal. When examined microscopically one of the insects is seen to contain yellowish liquid with thousands of little eggs. As the development of the eggs continues they become larger, and the liquid diminishes, so that a dry insect contains no liquid, but innumerable eggs of a reddish-yellow colour, which look like very fine powder, and are transported by the wind as easily as the pollen of flowers. In December the insects are in the former condition, and about February and March the female insect reaches the stage of full development and ejects the eggs, covering them with its body. The insects are only noticed on the coffee-plants when the females are fecundated; but by this time the plant has become sickly and yellow; it is imperfectly nutrified, and, should it reach the fruiting-stage, the berries are small and of little value. M. Vendrell thinks that this is because the insects extract nitrogen from the plants, and he consequently advises manuring with nitrate of soda. This report is interesting, and it naturally gives rise to the thought—Is it possible that *Coccus coffea* is a sort of improved *Coccus cacti*: in other words, the fittest survivors of that species?

#### PERMANENT HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.

By H. HELBING, F.C.S.

**P**ERHAPS no branch of practical pharmacy is a greater source of embarrassment and annoyance to the followers of the art than the preparation, for hypodermic purposes, of solutions that leave nothing to be desired in point of elegance and constancy, and that, if stocked with a proper regard for their constitutional delicacy, will always be found fit for use by the physician.

The notes which appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, June 21, 1890, page 833, on this subject, by Mr. H. W. Jones, contained some noteworthy suggestions with regard to the selection of preservatives; but I believe the author would have attained quite satisfactory results without their aid—and the propriety of such additions must at present be regarded as questionable—if he had carried a step further the indication contained in Prof. Attfield's suggestion that well-boiled distilled water should be used in making these solutions.



From practical experience I can affirm that permanent hypodermic injections—or at least that of morphine—may be kept unchanged for almost any length of time if the principle of sterilisation be thoroughly applied at every step in the preparation of the liquid.

It is true that the mere sterilisation of the water is insufficient; if the elimination of micro-organic life be attempted at all, it must be attempted at every point where the introduction of such life into the solution is possible. To prevent germs from entering by way of the solvent, and at the same time to take no precautions in the use of filter-papers, funnels, flasks, and other apparatus, is “to strain out a gnat and swallow a camel.” The word sterilisation is frequently a kind of bogey to the pharmacist of the old school, who does not believe in the existence of things which cannot be perceived by the senses, and which were not taken into cognisance when he studied science. Yet the practical meaning of sterilisation is simply “scientific cleanliness.”

For the purpose of attaining this scientific cleanliness in the making of hypodermic injections, a small hot-air oven is required, in which are placed the previously cleaned stock or dispensing bottle intended to hold the finished product, a small funnel, some filter-paper, and a grain-measure glass. A roomy flask is selected, and into it, supposing we are about to prepare a solution of the same strength as the injectio morphinae hypodermica B.P.—for which, by the way, it would be far better to simply use the ordinary morphine hydrochloride—1 drachm of hydrochloride of morphine is introduced. Over this about 650 grain-measures (or about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.) of distilled water are poured, and the flask is placed over a Bunsen burner, protected from the naked flame by a piece of wire gauze. Heat is then gradually applied till the solution boils, and ebullition is maintained for about ten minutes, being so regulated that the contents of the flask are not allowed to boil over.

At the end of this time the solution is filtered through the paper and funnel, into the grain-measure glass, which have been kept in the little oven for about a quarter of an hour at a temperature of  $140^{\circ}$ – $150^{\circ}$  C., and then the volume of the liquid (which has, of course, diminished by evaporation) is made up to 600 grain-measures with previously boiled distilled water.

The whole operation is thus expeditiously carried out, and the only remaining step is to transfer the solution to the dispensing-bottle, place the latter in the closed oven with the stopper loosely laid across the lip, and allow to cool; and then again fill it up to 600 grain-measures with sterilised distilled water.

If hot, dry glass hottles are always used for sending out the solution, and the use of unsterilised measure-glasses is, as far as possible, avoided, such a solution will keep almost indefinitely. As a matter of fact, I have myself prepared for a number of years about 7 oz. at a time of a much weaker injection, which was kept for periods varying from a few weeks to three months and longer, without changing in colour, depositing a sediment, or giving occasion for a single complaint from the prescriber.

Necessarily the latter must observe a similar scrupulousness in the use of the hypodermic syringe, which is, beyond doubt, often the source of bacteria, which cause, directly or indirectly, the formation of pustules, &c., at the points of injection.

With reference to the injections of ergot and apomorphine, the Pharmacopœia is well advised in requiring the solutions to be made fresh when ordered, as, from my observation, and in my opinion, these solutions will never keep—not so much from decomposition originated by external agencies, as from internal changes and reactions among the constituents of the solutions themselves.

THE following, according to the *National Druggist*, is a retranslation of a French rendering of the verse which we recently published:—

When the water of the seas was of  $H_2SO_4$ ,

And all space filled with pure  $CO_2$  gas,

Timbuctoo, in its lakes, saw, born and sport together,

The ichthyosaurus, a monster strange and fabulous.

#### ACCIDENTS WITH PARAFFIN-LAMPS.

SOME people have the notion that any paraffin-lamp is safe, provided the best quality of oil is used. A very large proportion of our population must use paraffin-lamps, and they must have cheap oil. It is amongst such people that lamp-accidents are most common, and many a life is lost. Happily, humanity has little regard for station when life is concerned, and the Government Department of Explosives exists for eminently humane reasons; hence the institution of an inquiry by Sir F. Abel and Mr. Boverton Redwood on the subject of accidents with mineral-oil lamps, which has just been concluded, and upon which Colonel Majendie has submitted a report to the Home Secretary. This does not altogether substantiate the theory that cheap oil is to have all the blame.

The investigation is a continuation of one which the same chemists made in 1885, and which resulted in a number of suggestions that have benefited the public not a little. All lamp-accidents are not due to explosions in the lamp; but those which are comprise the largest number, and it was as to the cause of these that Sir F. Abel and Mr. Redwood directed their attention. Their experiments have resulted in the enumeration of several causes, which we give briefly:—

1. Rapidly carrying or moving a lamp, so as to agitate the oil, causes a mixture of vapour and air to make its escape from the lamp in close proximity to the flame, and, by becoming ignited, determines the explosion of the mixture existing in the reservoir.

2. Existence of an imperfectly-closed filling-aperture in the lamp reservoir favours explosion, owing to a vapour-and-air mixture being formed.

3. A sudden cooling of the lamp, owing to exposure to a draught, may give rise to an inrush of air, whereby the air-space in the reservoir is charged with a highly explosive mixture, and the flame of the lamp may at the same time be forced into the air-space. Blowing down the chimney to extinguish the lamp has the same effect; and if the wick be lowered very much, or the flame is otherwise much reduced in size, the lamp may become much heated, and its susceptibility to the effects described will be increased. Explosion in these cases is favoured by the air-passages being obstructed by dirt or charred wick; by the wick not being long enough to reach the bottom of the oil-reservoir, and if the lamp is allowed to burn until the surface of the oil is scarcely level with the end of the wick.

4. The accidental dropping of the burning wick into the oil-reservoir is a fruitful source of explosions.

5. If the flashing-point of the oil used be just near the legal minimum, vapour is given off comparatively freely, but the mixture of vapour and air in the reservoir will probably be feebly explosive in consequence of the presence of an excess of the vapour; but if the flashing-point of the oil be comparatively high, the vapour will be less readily or copiously produced, and the vaporous mixture be more violently explosive. The effects are more violent if the quantity of oil in the lamp is small, and oil of high flashing-point is more likely to cause heating of the lamp than one of low flashing-point, in consequence of the higher temperature developed by the former, and of the greater difficulty with which some oils of that description are conveyed to the flame by the wick. It therefore follows that safety in the use of mineral-oil lamps is not to be secured simply by the employment of oils of high flashing-point.

Sir F. Abel and Mr. Redwood state further that a loosely-plaited wick of long staple cotton draws up the oil freely and regularly, and is altogether better and safer than a tightly-plaited wick, and their experiments lead them to the conclusion that a lamp-explosion is not usually sufficiently violent to cause the fracture of an ordinary glass reservoir, although in several recorded cases it has had this effect. They give a table of particulars of the cases of accident which they have investigated, and a long statement of the principles of construction which should be adopted to prevent accidents. For the benefit of those who wish to go more fully into the matter, we may state that the Report is published at  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ , and may be obtained through any bookseller from Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and 32 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or Adam & Charles Black, 6 North Bridge, Edinburgh; or Hodges, Figgis & Co., 104 Grafton Street, Dublin.



## Medical Gleanings.

### CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE SOLUTIONS.

It is now considered to be highly undesirable to send out these solutions colourless, but most of the bodies which are recommended for colouring fade on exposure. According to Mr. E. Ritsert picric acid does not have this objection, and it is otherwise harmless.

### LABYRINTHINE DEAFNESS.

MR. G. P. FIELD, M.R.C.S., Aural Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, communicates to the *British Medical Journal* a paper on the treatment of this form of deafness, with hypodermic injections of pilocarpine. The results (told in most cases in the patient's own words) are of a remarkable character. Persons who had been deaf for long periods, 20 years and even more, and had to rely upon ear trumpets for anything they did hear, gradually, under the influence of the pilocarpine, recovered their hearing, and that in so marked a manner as to cause comment by those who were unaware of their being treated. Mr. Field hesitates to explain how the pilocarpine acts, but there seems to be little doubt of the correctness of his suggestion that it stimulates secretion by the membrane, and maintains this so well as to help the absorption of any solid waxy matter which may be lodging in the ear cavity.

### ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM IN GOUT, &c.

SIR JAMES SAWYER, M.D., speaks highly in the *Lancet* of the value of ethereal tincture of capsicum in the external treatment of subacute gout, in chronic gout, in chronic articular rheumatism, in muscular rheumatism, and also in some cases of bronchial catarrh and chronic bronchitis. The tincture is made with pure ether, and presumably of the same strength as the B.P. tincture (Messrs. Sonthall made it for Sir James). The tincture can be used more freely than an alcoholic one, and the ether has an effect upon the sebaceous secretion which permits the capsicum to act with greater effect. If, says Sir James, a little of the tincture be gently rubbed upon the back of the hand, it will produce a feeling of warmth, with some sensation of burning and pricking, in about a minute's time, together with an irregular and patchy hyperemic redness, which may last some hours. If the tincture be used as a rubefacient in the form of a liniment, an equal part of some bland fixed oil may be added to give frictionability. Solution of ammonia or oil of turpentine, or both of them, in such a liniment are good adjuncts if a sharply rubefacient effect be desired. An excellent and powerful rubefacient liniment may be made of equal parts of ethereal tincture of capsicum, liquor ammonia, oleum terebinthina, and oleum lini. The ethereal tincture may also be applied to the skin upon spongio-piline. It will be noted that in these recommendations Sir James Sawyer gives rational support to the old popular remedy for rheumatism—capsicum, turpentine, and methylated spirit. In a later issue Mr. H. J. Buck, L.R.C.P.E., Clapton Common, confirms what Sir James Sawyer says. His patients call the capsicum lotion "magic lotion." He finds the simplest and most efficacious way of applying it is to soak a large handful of the crushed pods in half a pint of hot water for an hour, then strain, and bottle for use. A teaspoonful of eau-de-Cologne added will help to keep the solution, or it can be well boiled after preparing. Then apply to the affected parts on a piece of linen folded three or four times, or on lint, and cover with gutta-percha tissue or a dry flannel. In this way the lotion may be kept on for hours without vesicating, and in many cases the skin is hardly reddened. Mr. Buck first heard of this remedy from a well-known "quack" in the West of England, who went by the name of "The Professor," and who was making a great sensation by his marvellous "cures."

### TREATMENT OF ITCH.

AT St. Louis Hospital, Paris, itch is treated by first anointing the body with a mixture of oil of sweet almonds (3ii.) and salol (3j.), then rubbing in flowers of sulphur.

### EXALGINE.

REPORTS on this analgesic continue to appear in the medical papers, and in most instances they are distinctly favourable, showing, however, that prescribers must be careful to begin with small doses, viz., a single grain, and gradually increase, if necessary, to 5 grains every four hours. While the physiological action of the exalgine is manifest, the neuralgia entirely disappears.

### GLYCOSURIA.

It has been known since 1875 that glycosuria may be only apparent, and that the agent reducing Fehling's solution after the administration of chloral hydrate, for example, is not a sugar. Schmiedeberg and Meyer, in 1879, showed that this substance is glycuronic acid. Dr. Ashdown contributes to the "Reports from the Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh," an excellent paper upon the differentiation of this substance from glucose. From his experiments he leans to the view that there is a distinct chemical process presided over by the renal epithelium, which has as its result the formation of glycuronic acid—morphia, chloroform, curare, or one of a number of other drugs, being present in the blood.

### TOXIC ACTION OF SALICYLATE OF SODA.

DR. G. B. BARRON mentions in the *Lancet* that a young lady patient, aged twenty-six years, for whom he prescribed salicylate of soda in 15-grain doses with bicarbonate of potash and hyoscyamus, suffered greatly after two or three doses had been taken, and was covered with an intense erythematous rash, with tingling sensation over the whole body; the eyelids, hands, face, and legs were swollen; a sense of weariness and depression, and a highly nervous dread; the breathing was shallow and hurried, and severe headache, as though the head would "burst." The strange thing is that she had taken the same medicine a week before without any of these effects. Dr. Barron does not appear to have inquired whether the salicylate was absolutely pure or not.

### HYDRIODIC ACID.

DR. A. E. NORTON, of Philadelphia, in a lengthy paper communicated to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, claims on chemical as well as clinical grounds the superiority of hydriodic acid over the alkaline iodides. One objection to the acid is its incompatibility with some of the metallic salts, but Dr. Norton has frequently prescribed the syrup of hydriodic acid in conjunction with arsenic and its preparations, particularly Fowler's solution, and has noted excellent results where this form of medication seems indicated. Fifteen-minim doses of the syrup frequently repeated will give prompt relief in bronchial and asthmatic difficulties. In psoriasis; enlargements of the thyroid gland, and other glandular enlargements; in syphilis; spinal sclerosis, &c., the dose employed should be from one to two teaspoonfuls, three times daily, preferably at meal-time.

### WHITLOW, OR FELON.

THE use of sulphide of calcium for aborting boils has on many occasions been demonstrated, and Dr. John Aulde, of Philadelphia, now adds his testimony to the record (*Therap. Gazette*). In felon the plan of treatment is as follows: The patient having been advised to place himself in the most favourable condition with a view to modify the circulation, the use of vascular sedatives will be indicated, as aconite, gelsemium, or veratrum, but preferably gelsemium. The excruciating pain due to the inflammatory action is best controlled by the local use of water and clay, prepared in the form of a semi-solid, and kept constantly on the affected finger in such a manner that it will answer as a temporary support. The inflammatory action progresses without let or hindrance, while the moist clay answers as a protective and serves to reduce the local heat—two very important points. The continuous exhibition of calcium sulphide in tenth-of-a-grain doses every hour or two will shortly reduce the activity of the inflammation, and when seen early, few cases will go on to suppuration, while the demand for anodynes and poultices is wholly eliminated from the treatment. Loss of sleep is rare, and within a week, sometimes less, the patient is able to use his hand as well as ever.



# Practical Notes and Formulae.

## EAU DE COLOGNE.

THE following formulæ are all said to be "the original." That may be taken *cum grano salis*; nevertheless, they are reliable, and compare well with those which we printed last summer:—

I.		II.	
Oil of bergamot ..	150 minims	Oil of bergamot ..	100 minims
Oil of lemon ..	60 "	Oil of lemon ..	50 "
Oil of Portugal ..	50 "	Oil of Portugal ..	30 "
Oil of neroli ..	20 "	Oil of petit-grain ..	10 "
Oil of petit-grain ..	10 "	Oil of lavender ..	20 "
Oil of lavender (Eng.)	20 "	Oil of rosemary ..	15 "
Oil of rosemary ..	10 "	Finest spirit ..	30 oz.
Oil of melissa ..	5 "	Rose water ..	9 drachms
Finest spirit ..	30 oz.	Orange-flower water ..	9 "
Rose water ..	14 drachms	Distilled water ..	9 "
Orange-flower water ..	14 "		

The above formulæ are for preparing the perfume by the cold method. The proper plan is to add the oils to the spirit in the order in which they are set down, shake well, and set aside for a few days, shaking occasionally before adding the waters. After these are added, again set aside for some time, and, if not perfectly clear, filter.

III.			
Oil of Portugal ..	..	..	180 minims
Oil of bergamot ..	..	..	180 "
Oil of cedrat ..	..	..	120 "
Oil of lemon ..	..	..	120 "
Oil of neroli ..	..	..	190 "
Oil of petit-grain ..	..	..	120 "
Oil of rosemary ..	..	..	240 "
Oil of lemon ..	..	..	240 "
Finest spirit ..	..	..	10 oz.

This formula is for the preparation of a concentrated eau de Cologne, which will bear dilution with 10 times its volume of fine spirit. Dissolve the oils in the 10 oz. of spirit, and set aside for 14 days, shaking four times a day. Then distil the mixture twice, when the result will be 10 oz. of an exceedingly strong perfume, which improves in odour the longer it is kept, and is specially suited for exportation. It is of good odour when freshly diluted with spirit, but in this case also the odour improves on keeping.

IV.			
Oil of bergamot ..	..	..	375 minims
Oil of cedrat ..	..	..	60 "
Oil of lemon ..	..	..	60 "
Oil of lavender ..	..	..	30 "
Oil of Portugal ..	..	..	60 "
Oil of thyme ..	..	..	4 "
Oil of neroli ..	..	..	75 "
Oil of rosemary ..	..	..	75 "
Finest spirit ..	..	..	62 oz.

Mix and distil, then add to the distillate 2½ oz. of melissa water and 5 oz. orange-flower water, and distil again. The product is a very fine eau de Cologne, the formula dating as far back as 1821, but the following goes even farther—viz. to 1813:—

V.			
Oil of neroli ..	..	..	10 minims
Oil of lemon ..	..	..	40 "
Oil of bergamot ..	..	..	50 "
Oil of cedrat ..	..	..	15 "
Oil of lavender ..	..	..	18 "
Oil of rosemary ..	..	..	10 "
Melissa water ..	..	..	4½ oz.
Finest spirit ..	..	..	30 "

Dissolve the oils in the spirit contained in a retort, giving the mixture a thorough shaking, then close the retort and keep the contents just warm for forty-eight hours, whereby perfect blending of the oils with the spirit is ensured. Then place it for twenty-four hours in a cool place, after which filter it through paper until it is obtained perfectly clear. With the filtrate mix the melissa water.

## DR. UNNA'S FORMULÆ.

DR. W. MIELCK, of the Schwannapotheke, Hamburg, who has made Dr. Unna's preparations for many years, communicates the following approved formulæ for them to the *Monatshefte für prakt. Dermatologie*:—

### Gelatina Zinci Dura.

	Pts.
Gelatinæ albæ ..	4
Zinci oxidi ..	3
Glycerini ..	5
Aquæ ..	9

Fiant lege artis gelatinæ, pts. 21; quibus si vis. Admiscere potes. Pielis liquidæ, vel Ext. cannabis ind., vel Resorcinii, ptm. 1.

### Gelatina Zinci Vulgaris.

	Pts.
Gelatinæ albæ ..	3
Zinci oxidi ..	3
Glycerini ..	5
Aquæ ..	9

Fiant lege artis gelatinæ, pts. 20; quibus si vis. Admiscere potes. Sulphuris præcipitat., ptm. 1, vel Ammonia sulphoichthyolici., ptm. ½-1.

### Pasta Lithargyri c. Amylo.

	Pts.
Piumbi oxidi ..	6
Aceti ..	18

Coquendo et evaporando inter agitationem fiat massa pultiformis, cui refrigeratæ admisce.

Pts. Amyli .. 5  
Aquæ .. 15  
Interum coquendo et glycerini .. 20  
Admiscendo fiat lege artis ponderis partium 40.

### Pasta Zinci.

	Pts.
Zinci oxidi ..	10
Terræ silicæ ..	2
Adipis benzoati ..	28

Lege artis terendo miscantur.

### Pasta Zinci Mollis.

Calcii carbonatis præcipitatæ	
Zinci oxidi	
Olei lini.	
Aquæ calcis ana partes æquales.	

Lege artis miscantur.

### Pasta Zinci Sulphurata.

	Pts.
Zinci oxidi ..	6
Sulphuris præcipitati ..	4
Terræ silicæ ..	2
Adipis benzoati ..	28

Lege artis terendo miscantur.

### Spiritus Capillaris.

	Pts.
Resorcin ..	5
Spiritus, 95° ..	150
Spiritus colognensis ..	50
Olei ricini ..	2

Solvantur ut fiat liquor limpidus.

### Unguentum Simpler.

	Pts.
Auræ benzoatæ ..	1
Olei benzoati vel styracnati ptm. dimidiam	

Non confundendo sed conterendo commisceantur.

### Unguentum Acidi Salicylici cum Ureasoto.

	Pts.
Acidi salicyli ..	4
Ureasoti faginci ..	3
Unguenti simplicis ..	4

vel

Plus usque ad ..	5
Ceræ flavæ ..	4

vel

Minus usque ad ..	3
Leni calore coagulando et probe subigendo fiat unguentum. Unguenti et ceræ ratio inter se secundum aeris temperaturam differt.	

### Unguentum Compositum Chrysarobini.

	Pts.
Chrysarobini ..	5
Acidi salicylici ..	2
Ammonia sulphoichthyolici ..	5
Vasellini flavi ..	83
Misce fiat unguentum.	

### Unguentum Compositum Pyrogalloli.

	Pts.
Acidi pyrogallici ..	5
Acidi salicylici ..	2
Ammonia sulphoichthyolici ..	5
Vasellini flavi ..	83
Misce fiat unguentum.	

### Unguentum Compositum Resorcinii.

	Pts.
Resorcin ..	5
Ammonia sulphoichthyolici ..	5
Acidi salicylici ..	2
Unguenti simplicis ..	83
Misce fiat unguentum.	

### Unguentum Pomadinum.

	Pts.
Olei theobromæ ..	2
„ amygdalarum ..	4
Albæ; vel hinc usque ad	6
Olei rosarum ..	8

### Unguentum Pomadinum Compositum.

	Pts.
Sulphuris præcipitati ..	4
Resorcin ..	2
Unguenti pomadini ..	100
Misceantur.	

### Unguentum Refrigerans.

	Pts.
Unguenti simplicis ..	12
Aqua rosæ ..	2
Aquæ naphæ ..	2
Lanolii purissimi, fiat unguentum.	

### Pasta Calcis Chlorati c. Picæ.

	Pts.
Zinci oxidi ..	4
Olei calini ..	4
Terræ silicæ ..	8
Calcii chlorati ..	2
Aquæ distillatæ ..	20
Vasellini flavi ..	26
Solvantur et miscantur ut fiat pasta.	



## BRITISH AND FOREIGN CONSULS' REPORTS.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

*Drug Exports.* Among the exports from the colony during the years 1887 and 1888 were the following articles of interest to druggists:—

		1887		1888
		£		£
Gum (Balata) ..	value	3,493	..	14,069
„ (other) ..	..	2,021	..	479
Isinglass ..	..	338	..	407
Arrowroot ..	..	153	..	25

*Balata and Indiarubber.* It is gratifying to record the growth of another industry in the collection of balata. The legislation of 1887, placing the collection of this and other gums on a proper footing, has been eagerly taken advantage of, and twenty-five balata licences were issued during the year, the result of which has been to increase the export of this useful article from 80,942 lbs. in 1887, to 248,484 lbs. in 1888.

## CAPE COLONY.

*Buchu.* The drug known as huchu in English and called "boekie" by the Afrianders of the Cape Colony, is the dried leaf of a plant belonging to the family of the diosmæ, var. *harosma*, and resembling heather in appearance. From time immemorial the dried leaves have been used as a medicine among the Hottentots. The plants grow wild throughout the Cape Colony, and the leaves are used in medicine for infusions and also as a dyeing material. The total exports of huchu from the Cape Colony in 1888 were 72,295 kilos. A law dating from 1824, punishes with a heavy fine all persons convicted of having uprooted, burnt, or otherwise damaged or destroyed the huchu plants.

*Drugs and Chemicals.* In 1888, drugs and chemicals were imported into the Cape Colony to the value of about 69,760l.

*Soap.* There is a duty of 4s. 2d. per cwt. on foreign soap imported into the Cape, and this protection accounts for the existence in the Colony of ten soap-works, of which the two most important ones are those of Messrs. Low and Smithers. Notwithstanding the existence of this industry, the Colony imports a considerable quantity of common soap, especially for wool-washing. The indigenous product sells at 9s. to 10s. per  $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. box, while the foreign article is slightly higher in price. The imports in 1888 were: from England, 5,261,354 lbs.; from Natal, 49,560 lbs.; from the United States, 35,650 lbs.; from South Australia, 10,046 lbs.; from Germany, 13,524 lbs.; from the Argentine Republic, 80 lbs.

## CHINA

*Formosa Camphor.* In camphor the small trade from Formosa, which is chiefly in the hands of one German firm, has appreciably increased, the value of the export having risen to 1,144 cwt. in 1888. The Chinese officials do all in their power to put a stop to the traffic by vexatious interference and unfounded charges against those engaged in it. They attempted at first to prevent all foreign share in the trade by declaring it a Government monopoly, but all the representatives of the Treaty Powers at Peking have united in refusing to recognise such a pretension. Nevertheless, repeated seizures of camphor in the hands of foreigners' employes have been made on this discredited pretext, and the prosecution of the traffic remains up to the present involved in difficulties, owing to the unwarrantable proceedings of the Formosa authorities.

*Turkey Opium.* The consumption of Turkish opium in certain parts of China is largely on the increase. In the island of Formosa, for instance, it has almost entirely replaced Indian opium, as the following figures will show:—

Imports in 1839 ..	Indian 415 cwt.,	Persian 25 cwt.,	Turkey, 1,987 cwt.
„ 1883 ..	613 „	24 „	1,707 „

Eight years ago Indian opium from Benares, with a small quota of Malwa, took about 50 per cent. of the trade, the

remaining moiety being divided between Persian and Turkey. Persian and Malwa have now practically disappeared; Turkey monopolises about 80 per cent. of the demand, leaving only 20 per cent. to Benares.

*Native Opium.* It is also certain that the native-grown drug is steadily gaining a footing in Formosa, but as it does not pass through the foreign customs statistics are not obtainable; but it is well known that there is a steady re-export of foreign opiums in native junks to the mainland, where they are exchanged for the opiums of Szech'uan and Yunnan, which are then brought back to Tamsui for local consumption.

It is estimated that 80,000 lbs. of Chinese-grown opium were imported in that city during the year 1889; the most popular coming from Tang Shan Hsien and Fêng Hsien, in the neighbouring province of Kiangsu. A Szech'uan firm has just set up business in Waku as well, and there is every probability of the native drug, which is now far better prepared than formerly, besides being only about half the price of the Indian, coming more and more into favour.

*Advertising Medicines.* The representative of a New York patent-medicine house visited the port of Wenchow in the month of February, and, after freely advertising, in Chinese, the efficacy of the medicine which he had come so far to dispose of, appointed a Chinese store-keeper as his agent, and then proceeded overland to Foochow to advertise his specific in the chief towns *en route*. A certain success has rewarded his efforts. But advertising in Chinese appears to be already well known and practised by foreigners: every case of kerosene oil, for instance, that reaches Wenchow, be it American or Russian, contains a Chinese advertisement, proclaiming that "Once used, always used."

*Drug Exports.* The following figures show the export of drugs during the years 1888 and 1889 from Ichang, the Chinese inland-trade centre on the Yangtze river, which is the principal place at which goods brought from the interior pass into commerce for foreign countries. The question of the establishment of regular steam-navigation with Ichang recently led to the conclusion of a special treaty with China.

				1839	1888		
				lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Medicines	..	..	..	—	46,813	—	70,380
Musk	..	..	..	4,056	71,856	4,969	85,537
Nutgalls	..	..	..	907,708	12,786	371,656	7,911
Rhubarb	..	..	..	308,148	13,460	260,227	11,465
Safflower	..	..	..	104,423	11,062	117,556	12,431
Wax, white	..	..	..	1,543,145	95,211	2,084,041	117,540

*White Wax.* The diminished export of white wax is due to low prices ruling in Shanghai for most of the year; and still it hardly pays to export it. Over 40,000 lbs. of this substance was sent to Peking for use at the Emperor's marriage, tallow and colours being the other contributions from Szechuen.

## FRANCE.

*The Havre Produce Clearing-house.* From one source and another, the Havre "Caisse de Liquidation," or produce clearing-house, had a most successful winding-up of the seventh year of its existence on September 30, 1889, the net profits for the twelve months showing a surplus of 102½ per cent. Only a portion of this was distributed in cash, the greater amount being invested, and the shares, on which only 50 per cent. had been paid up, being credited with the sum thus put aside to fructify.

*Dycwoods in Havre.* The large decrease in the quantity of dycwoods imported into Havre in 1889 must be put down to the disturbed state of the Island of Hayti, and to the great difficulty of transport from the interior where the wood is now procured. Thus fustic showed a decrease of 11,500 tons. It must also be noted that three Havre manufacturers have erected works at Riga for extracting dyes, and that they receive the raw material there direct. This step has been necessitated owing to the increase in the Russian customs duties on dyewood extracts.



## WILLS OF DECEASED CHEMISTS.

The will of the late Mr. Alfred Badger, of Barnsley, chemist and druggist, who died on February 26, 1890, was proved at Wakefield on April 19 by John Fletcher Horne, George Woodley Cuming, and William Woodcock, the executors. The gross personalty amounted to 2,438*l.* 6*s.*, and the net to 2,313*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.* The testator bequeaths small legacies to several friends, and annuities to his widow and sister, Mrs. Rawson. He leaves the reversionary interest in his estate to three nieces.

The will of the late Mr. George Exley, chemist and druggist, of Leeds, who died on February 7, 1890, was proved at Wakefield Probate Registry, on March 31, by Mr. John Exley, the son, and Miss E. M. Exley, the daughter, whom he appoints executors and trustees. The gross value of the personalty amounted to 2,875*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and the net to 2,379*l.* 8*s.* The testator leaves his stock-in-trade and the capital in his business to his son, John, and he devises his shop and premises to him. To his two daughters he also devises certain real property. He bequeaths 1,000*l.* to his son, Thomas, and the residue of his estate he leaves among his four children.

The will of the late Mr. Henry Gale, of Margate, who died on March 24, 1890, was proved on April 1 at the principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, by the executors, Mr. W. N. Gale, the son, Miss E. C. Gale, the daughter, and Mr. W. Langford, the father of the testator's late wife. The gross personal estate amounted to 5,319*l.* 6*s.* and the net to 5,262*l.* 1*s.*

The will of the late Mr. Jonathan Hall, chemist, of Barnard Castle, who died on March 5, 1890, was proved at Durham Probate Registry on April 29 by John George Hall, the son, and George Brownless, the executors. The gross personalty amounted to 9,713*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* To his said son the testator devises his house and business premises, together with his stock-in-trade and book-debts, in consideration of his son's long services to him, and he hopes his son will continue to carry on the business. To his two daughters the testator devises other freehold property in Barnard Castle, and the residue of his estate he directs shall be realised for the benefit of all his children.

The will of the late Mr. Thomas Heath, chemist, of St. Mary's Cray, who died on April 10, 1890, was proved at the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, on May 6, by the executors, Mrs. Heath, the widow, and Mr. H. S. Heath, chemist, of St. Paul's Cray, the son. The gross personal estate amounted to 901*l.* 12*s.*, and the net to 634*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

The will of the late Mr. William Jackson, chemist and druggist, of Mansfield, who died on March 11, 1890, was proved at Nottingham Probate Registry on April 26, by Misses Elizabeth A. and Emma J. Jackson, the deceased's daughters, and John Palley, the executors. The gross value of the personalty amounted to 5,574*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, and the net to 5,595*l.* 4*s.* The testator bequeaths and devises all his personal and real estate to his said two daughters.

The will of the late Mr. J. T. Jenkins, of Radford, chemist and druggist, who died on June 12, 1888, has been proved at Nottingham by Mrs. Jenkins, the widow, and Mr. Thomas West. The gross personalty amounted to 1,240*l.*, and the net to 1,098*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* The testator leaves his property in trust for the benefit of his wife, with remainder to his children, and empowers his wife to carry on his business.

Letters of administration of the personal estate of the late Mr. T. H. Roper, chemist, of Newent, Gloucestershire, who died on March 8, 1890, intestate, were granted on April 23 at Gloucester Probate Registry to Mrs. S. D. Roper, the widow. The gross effects amounted to 1,069*l.* The sureties are Messrs. J. G. Hole, chemist, of Newent, and H. E. Webb, farmer, of Ross.

The will of the late Mr. Thomas Thompson, chemist and druggist, of Sunderland, who died on March 23, 1890, was proved at Durham Probate Registry on April 12 by Mrs. E. M. Thompson, the widow and sole executrix. The gross personalty amounted to 1,279*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* The testator bequeaths his personal and devises his real estate to his widow.

## Trade Report.

*Notice to Readers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.*

*It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.*

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., July 3.

**THE ALKALI COMBINATION.**—The negotiations, of which we have given particulars in previous issues, for the formation of a union among the Leblanc-alkali makers, which combination would eventually embrace the whole of the alkali-trade, are still in progress, and we understand that on the Tyne the prospects of speedy successful issue are considered good. The Tyneside chemical manufacturers have held a meeting during the last few days to consider certain proposals made to them by the promoters of the scheme, and the balance of opinion seemed to incline to their acceptance. It is understood that the promoters of this union have had some of the Tyneside works offered to them, and that negotiations for the purchase of the Lancashire factories are also going on. The directors of the proposed union would all be experts in the chemical trade; and, as the works will be bought cheaply, it is expected that the union, if established, will be able to return a fair interest on its capital.

**ACIDS.**—*Acetic*: Although a demand for this article is brisk at present, prices for qualities below 70-per-cent. have been reduced about 2*s.* per cwt. by the German makers, owing to the circumstances that that they now find English manufacturers able to compete with them in these grades. *Glacial* 99-100-per-cent. remains at 62*s.*, but 60-per-cent. is now at 32*s.*, and 33-per-cent. (B.P.) at 19*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. *Carbolic*: The stocks of crude acid are very large, but, in spite of this, the owners have been able to advance the price for some grades owing to increased Continental demand. Crystals in small demand, 34-35° 7½*d.* to 10*d.* per lb., 40° 9*d.* to 1*s.* per lb., liquid 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per gallon. *Citric*: Business is sluggish, but holders are firm, and will not sell below 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. on the spot. At that price, however, there are no buyers. For forward delivery there is not much offering. Our imports of concentrated juice from Sicily for the first half-year show a falling-off of about 400 pipes as compared with January-June, 1889. In *Tartaric* the market is wretchedly dull, foreign being now quoted as low as 1*s.* 1½*d.* per lb., but there are no buyers even at that. English make is quoted at 1*s.* 2½*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. *Oxalic*, quiet, and small lots are said to be occasionally available at 8½*d.* per lb., though the nominal price is higher.

**ALOES.**—Another consignment of 82 cases has arrived from the Cape per *Pretoria*.

**ANISE.**—According to the latest mail advices from China the stock of *Star-anise* is quite exhausted, and the new seed is not expected to arrive until September. London market firm at 120*s.*

**ANTIMONY.**—Crude Japanese is rather firmer again; for prompt delivery 48*l.* 10*s.* to 48*l.* 15*s.* is wanted, and for forward the quotation is 47*l.* 10*s.*, c.i.f. terms. Some of the makers of *Tartar emetic* have slightly reduced their price.

**ARSENIC.**—Very firmly held at 14*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for best white powder.

**BALSAM COPAIBA.**—The market remains dull, and the nearest quotation for good thick *Maranhão* in Liverpool is from 2*s.* 4½*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

**CALABAR BEANS.**—The market is weak, and buyers are holding off in consequence of the increasing stock and the belief that prices have not yet reached their lowest point. The last quotation is 6½*d.* per lb.

**CAMPHOR (CRUDE).**—We have not heard of any transactions this week. The nearest price for shipment is



apparently 145s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, but in the absence of orders that quotation cannot be tested.

**CAMPOR (REFINED).**—Business in this article remains exceedingly quiet, and we believe that there are a few second-hand owners, at any rate, who would be disposed to make some concessions to effect sales. The parcel of French *Bells* for which, at last week's auctions, an offer of 1s. 6½d. was refused, could now, we think, be had at that price, but there are no buyers. The agents for German refiners quote 1s. 8½d. per lb. net, but second-hand German could be had at 1s. 7d. per lb., though there are no buyers.

**CANTHARIDES.**—In contradiction to the reports which we published in our last issue, we hear from another quarter that Russian and Hungarian cantharides are likely to be scarce and dear this season. In Hungary the weather is said to have been so cold that the insects have not appeared in anything like the usual numbers, while in Southern Russia it has been raining for weeks. The present quotation for Russian cantharides is 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

**CINCHONA.**—The fortnightly auctions, held on Tuesday, were moderate in extent, the catalogues comprising:—

	Packages	Packages
Ceylon bark ..	1,099	of which 1,039 were sold
East Indian bark ..	458	" 439 "
Java bark ..	89	" 89 "
South American bark	701	" 251 "
Total ..	2,347	" 1,818 "

The assortment was of a fair average character, but it did not comprise many fine parcels. The proportion of cultivated Bolivian *Calisaya* bark included in the auctions was a considerable one, and nearly 250 packages found buyers, holders being more disposed to sell. A good demand and fair competition was manifested throughout the sales, and nearly the whole of the Eastern barks found buyers at full to slightly dearer rates, the unit ranging from 1½d. for common to 1½d. per lb. for good qualities.

The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the American, French, and Italian works ..	119,690
" Brunswick factory .. ..	87,093
" Mannheim and Amsterdam works ..	76,892
" Frankfurt o/M. and Stuttgart works ..	61,006
Mr. Thomas Whiffen .. ..	54,387
Agents for the Auerbach factory .. ..	18,193
Messrs. Howards & Sons .. ..	9,775
Sundry druggists, &c. .. ..	15,765
Total quantity sold .. ..	442,801
Bought in or withdrawn .. ..	67,489
Total weight of bark offered .. ..	510,290

It should be well understood that the mere weight of bark purchased affords no guide whatever to the quinine yield represented by it, firms who buy a small quantity of bark by weight frequently taking the richest lots, and *vice versa*. An analysis of the catalogues gives the following prices for sound bark:—

**CEYLON BARK.**—*Original.*—Red varieties: ordinary thin twigs, 1½d.; dull to good bright quilly chips, 2d. to 4d.; fair spoke shavings, 3d. to 3½d.; good bright ditto, 3½d. to 4d.; chips and root mixed, 1½d. to 2d.; dull and dusty to good rich root, 1½d. to 6½d. per lb. Ordinary dull yellow stem chips, 3d. per lb. Grey varieties: dull woody and small branch and stem chips, 2d. to 3½d.; good strong quilly chips and broken branch quill, 4½d. to 6d.; good bright spoke shavings, 6d.; chips and shavings mixed, dull and weak, 2d. to 3½d.; fair root, 4½d. per lb. Hybrid: dull weak shavings, 3½d.; fine rich stem shavings, 8½d. per lb.; root, 7½d. to 8d. per lb. Red varieties: a large quantity of rather weak and dull, partly woody chips, 2d. to 4d.; some good bright lots, 4½d. to 6d. per lb.; fair to fine bright quilly shavings, 4d. to 6½d. per lb. Grey varieties: ordinary thin quillings, 1½d.; poor and weak to fair quilly chips, 3½d. to 6½d.; fine strong quilly chips, 7½d. to 9d. per lb. Hybrid fine rich spoke shavings, 9½d. to 10d. per lb.

**EAST INDIAN BARK.**—*Original.*—Red varieties: dull weak quillings and woody chips, 1½d. to 2d.; fairly bright quilly chips, 2½d. to 3d.; medium to good bright shavings, 2½d. to

3½d.; dull dusty root, 2½d.; papery and broken druggists' quill, 4d. per lb. For a lot of good heavy bright druggists' quill an offer of 10d. per lb. was refused. Yellow varieties: fair bright chips, 5d. to 6½d.; a lot of 5 bales fine rich quilly chips brought 12d. per lb. Fair to fine rich spoke-shavings, 5d. to 9½d. per lb. Grey, small to good bright quilly chips, 4d. to 6d.; fine, but dusty root, 7½d. per lb. Dull hybrid chips, 2½d. per lb. *Renewed.*—Red varieties: dull weak quillings and woody chips, 1½d. to 2d.; fair to good quilly ditto, 3½d. to 5d.; fair chips and shavings mixed, 4½d.; dull and woody to good bright spoke shavings, 2½d. to 6½d. per lb. Good bright yellow shavings, 9d. per lb.; fair grey chips, 7d. per lb. Dull and small hybrid chips, 4d.; good bright shavings, 8d. per lb.

**JAVA BARK.**—*Ledgeriana.* Small branch chips, 3½d.; crushed and dusty stem chips, 6½d. to 7d.; dusty root, 6d. to 6½d. per lb.

**SOUTH AMERICAN BARK.**—Of 497 packages cultivated Bolivian *Calisaya* bark 251 packages were sold. Fine bright rich quill at 10d. to 10½d.; medium broken and irregular at 6d. up to 9½d. per lb. Altogether 41,316 lbs. were sold, and 29,884 lbs. bought in. Several parcels old *Cuprea*, soft *Colombia*, and *Pitayo* barks were bought in at nominal prices.

The following are the exports of cinchona from Java during the ten months between July 1 and April 30 of the following seasons:—

	1836-37	1887-88	1888-89	1839-90
	Amst. lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Priv. plantns. ..	1,357,576	2,353,420	2,989,780	3,709,643
Govt. ..	571,320	532,687	723,491	445,940
Total ..	1,928,896	2,886,107	3,713,271	4,155,588

From Ceylon the exports between January 1 and April 30 were:—1890: 2,806,953 lbs.; 1889: 3,510,992 lbs.; 1888: 3,959,090 lbs. Our imports for the week are 1,182 packages.

**COCOA BUTTER.**—On Tuesday 400 2-cwt. cases of *Cadbury's* brand of cocoa butter were offered by auction and sold at an average advance of ¼d. per lb. as compared with the previous month's sales. The prices paid ranged from 12½d. to 13d. per lb.

**COPPER (SULPHATE).**—Flat and lower, at 21½. to 21½. 10s. per ton on the spot, while August-December delivery is offered at 19½. 10s. per ton.

**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—Dull of sale, at 10½s. to 10½s. 6d. per cwt. for best white *French* crystals, and 10½s. to 10½s. 6d. per cwt. for powder.

**CUBEBS.**—The market is quiet, but prices are tending lower. For fine genuine berries, without stalk, from 23½. to 23½. 10s. is asked, but fair stalky mixed might be had at 21½. to 21½. 10s. The exports of cubebs from Java remain very large. In ten months ending April 30 they have been:—1889-90, 1,039 piculs; 1888-9, 383 piculs.

**CUTCH.**—From Liverpool a steady market is reported, though the sales during June have been only moderate, say, some 3,500 boxes. The following prices have been paid:—*Eagle* in tablets, 34s.; *Flag BB*, 32s. to 32s. 6d.; *Star B*, 31s. 6d.; *MM* in slabs, 29s.; and *RS* at 23s. to 25s. 3d. per cwt. according to quality. The London market is firm but quiet.

**ERGOT OF RYE.**—*Russian* ergot is very quiet, and offering on the spot at 1s. 2d. per lb., but perhaps an offer of 1s. 1½d. would not be refused.

**GAMBIER** remains steadily held on the spot, but there is little or no business passing. For delivery the market has been rather easier. July-August offers at 26s. 10½d., but there are no buyers over 26s. 9d. per cwt. For July-September 26s. 7½d. per cwt. has been paid.

**GUINEA GRAINS.**—The market is but poorly supplied, and prices are merely nominal. An arrival of 51 bags recently landed in Liverpool will be offered for auction there at an early date, and is expected to realise high prices.

**GUM ANIML.**—Of good hard *Zanzibar* sorts 13 cases have been sold at 14½. to 14½. 10s. per cwt.

**GUM ASARFETIDA.**—A parcel of 204 cases will be offered for sale by auction next week. We notice the arrival this



week of a parcel of 35 cases from the Turkish port of Bassorah, whence we have very seldom, if ever, imported asafetida before.

**GUM COPAL.**—*Manilla* kind is slightly dearer; amber to soft clean pale, 52s. to 60s.; amber and dark mixed, 44s.; blocky yellow *Singapore*, 17s. per cwt.

**GUM DAMAR.**—*Singapore*, slightly easier; fair at 39s. 6d. to 41s. per cwt.

**GUM KINO** is reported to be very scarce on the spot. Quite recently 35s. per cwt. would have bought good quality, but we hear that considerably more is now asked.

**GUM KOWRIE.**—A very fair demand prevailed at to-day's auctions, and the 690 packages offered were mostly disposed of, medium and ordinary qualities at an irregular advance of 2s. to 5s., but fine grades at barely last auction's rates, and occasionally even lower. One case very fine hard white sold at 7l. 17s. 6d., fair amber to fine at 5l. to 7l. 5s.; fine transparent, 11l.; good hard, but pinky, 73s. to 77s. 6d.; fair coated, slightly soft, mixed, at 57s. to 58s.; good hard chips, 43s. to 46s.; good pickings, 38s. per cwt.

**GUM OLIBANUM.**—Fine drop is about 3s. lower, and sold at 41s. to-day, but garblings and siftings are very firmly held. Ordinary blocky red to good clean drop brought 20s. to 37s. 6d.; siftings, 11s. to 13s.; common garblings, 15s. per cwt.

**HONEY.**—The market is rather weak. The stock of Chilian honey is accumulating considerably, and a further decline in price is anticipated. At present the market is slow and weak.

**INDIGO.**—The London market remains quiet, and only a retail business is being done in anticipation of the coming auctions, which will consist of about 7,900 chests. According to the latest mail reports from Calcutta, the continued drought in the northern factories has seriously affected the plant, and prospects were much worse in the middle of July than at the end of June.

**INSECT-FLOWERS.**—At present the market is still declining, while buyers are holding off, but an influx of orders may occur at any moment and alter the position of the article entirely. The latest quotations are: open flowers, 64s.; half-open, 82s.; closed, 100s. per cwt., c.i.f. London—all for new-crop flowers. These prices are almost unprecedentedly low.

**IODINE.**—Prices of the crude iodine and its preparations have undergone no alteration. It is reported that there is an unusual demand for iodine preparations from Russia, where a heavy increase in the customs duty on these articles is impending.

**IRECACUANHA.**—Small sales are being made privately at unaltered prices. There has been another arrival of about 25 cwt.

**IRISH MOSS** coming forward more freely and cheaper to buy at 11s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. according to quality.

**MUSK.**—We understand that *Tonquin pods* are selling well at 82s. 6d. to 83s. per oz. for fine first pile, thin blue skin, which is about the last auction rate. For ordinary old-fashioned Pile 1 pods there is also a good demand at full prices.

**NUX VOMICA** is reported dearer, and it is said that 500 bags fair *Madras* have changed hands privately, at an advance of about 6d.—viz., 10s. 6d. to 11s. per cwt. A parcel of ordinary dark and dusty seeds from Calcutta, bought in at the last drug sales, has also been disposed of since at the high price of 9s. per cwt. About 1,000 bags have arrived this week.

**OIL (CASTOR).**—Our market is very firm, and in Liverpool prices also rule in favour of holders, who are now able to obtain 4½d. per lb. for good *Calcutta* seconds, and 3½d. for first-pressure French. The prices asked for distant arrival are too high to lead to business. For best tasteless *Italian* oil the price is 5½d. to 5½d. per lb., and for *French* 5d. per lb. A telegram from Marseilles received to-day announces an advance of from 10s. to 30s. per cwt. in the prices there. From Calcutta we hear, under date of June 10, that the arrivals of castor-seed at the central markets are very heavy, and would warrant a considerable fall in prices; but speculators are making desperate attempts to keep up the

market by storing large quantities of the new seed, and thus keeping it practically off the market at present. For the oil very high prices are asked, but buyers generally show no faith in the article, and are holding off.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—*Star-anise* is reported firmer, 6s. 4½d. being now asked on the spot, and nothing being available below 6s. 4d. per lb. For delivery, this month's shipment, 6s. 1d., c.i.f. terms, is asked. *Cassia* oil: Nothing moving. The nearest price is 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. per lb. *Menthol* very quiet at 7s. 6d. per lb., London terms. *Otto of rose*: Business is momentarily more or less interrupted, pending the receipt of further information concerning the new crop, and the fixing of the prices for the new oil by the Constantinople houses. *Italian* essential oils are all moving upwards, and telegrams announce that there is a prospect of much higher prices. *Bergamot* oil especially is much dearer, and the quotations for it range from 9s. up to 12s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b., according to quality. *Lemon*, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., f.o.b., an advance of 3d. per lb. to-day.

**OPIUM.**—The alarmist telegrams from Smyrna continue, but the London market, although very firm, is only slowly responding to the bull news. Some holders ask 1s. per lb. advance since last week, but the only grade for which, so far as we can gather, any actual advance has been paid is *Salonica* opium, of which the price is now 13s. 6d. per lb., to 6d. higher. Reports received by us from Smyrna, dated June 21, speak as follows of the position of the article in the producing districts: Telegrams from Koniah have arrived in Smyrna cancelling orders for the sale of opium, on account of the want of rain, which was needed to ensure the success of the crop. In the Oushak district only 20 cases of opium will be produced this year against 130 ditto last season, as not only the weather has been unfavourable, but there has been an invasion of locusts, which have eaten the leaves of the plants. In Karahissar also the drought has again set in, but in certain localities the winter crop has arrived at maturity; rain, however, is needed for the spring sowings. The outturn in *Salonica* this year will not exceed 1,100 cases of 50 okes each (140 lbs.), or about 200 less than last crop, always supposing that all will go well until the harvesting is completed. Half of the opium had been collected on June 10. There are many speculators preparing to come forward. If, says our Smyrna correspondent, this information proves correct, the Turkey crop for this season will probably be below the estimate of 4,500 cases, and as soon as purchases commence in earnest in the course of July the prices must advance.

**ORRIS ROOT.**—The arrivals which are taking place are mostly going into consumption immediately. The price for good bold *Florentine* root is 75s. per cwt.

**POTASH SALTS.**—*Carbonate* in strong demand, and only very little obtainable at the current quotations. *Chlorate* steady at 4½d. per lb. *Bicarbonate*: The convention in this article has come to an end. *Yellow Prussiate* is quiet, but firm, at 9½d. per lb. for foreign and English. The German convention in *Pernanganate* has been dissolved, and prices are lower, 70s. for smalls, and 75s. for large crystals, London terms.

**QUININE.**—Nothing doing. Sellers of German bulk, second-hand at 12½d. per oz. on the spot.

**QUICKSILVER** is rather quiet; first-hand at 10l. 10s., but from second hands the metal is obtainable at 10l. 2s. per bottle.

**ROSE-LEAVES.**—In all probability the price of this article will remain very high this year, but it is too early yet to speak with certainty of the coming crop either in France, Holland, or here.

**SANTONIN.**—The quotation is now 5s. 6d. per lb.

**SPERMACEI.**—Still declining. American refined could now probably be had at 1s. 3d. per lb.

**STRYCHNINE.**—The makers' quotations for powder and crystals is 2s. 6d. per oz., but from second-hand holders it may be had below that figure.

**SHELLAC.**—The market last week closed very strong with a large business at the call for arrival and on the spot,



second orange spot realising from 85s. to 90s., and fine octagon B 105s. per cwt. At the auctions on Tuesday shellac was offered by two brokers only, their catalogues comprising:—

	Cases	Cases
Orange lac .. ..	826 of which	523 were sold
Button " .. ..	11 " "	11 "
	837	534

No *Garnet* was offered. A very good demand prevailed, and for the *Orange lac*, which was mostly of very good quality, from 2s. advance was paid. *Button lac* was firm and in small supply, and 3s. to 5s. dearer. The following prices were paid:—*Orange*, good bright worked, 90s. to 91s. (a few cases fine, 93s.); fair to good reddish, 88s. to 89s.; one package dull livery, 87s. per cwt. Unworked lac, fair rather livery to good reddish, 88s. to 91s. per cwt. *Button lac*, fine bright firsts, 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 10s.; good seconds, 5l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. A parcel of 60 cases first orange, G in double triangle, sold on the spot at 105s. per cwt., octagon B at 10s. 6d., and for superior Blood *Button lac* 120s. per cwt. has been paid. To-day the market is again firmer and

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Orange TN, sellers ..	100 at	1,000 at	94/	95/	95/6	100 at
" buyers ..	91 6	93/	93/6	93 6	94/	95/
Garnet AC, sellers ..	83/	88/8	89/6	89/	—	—
" buyers ..	85/6	85/6	85/6	87/	—	—

Of AC garnet, 200 cases have also been sold 83s. 6d. to 84s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

**SULPHUR.**—There has been rather more inquiry lately for *Flowers*: Brandram's are quoted at 12s.; foreign brands at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt. *Roll* continues neglected at 5s. 9d. per cwt.

**TEA.**—*China* market new seasons Monings have this week arrived in the *Moyunc*, and were placed on the market on Wednesday morning, but their reception by the trade has been distinctly chilling. Buying brokers, who have been taught sad lessons during the last few seasons, are very chary of buying privately, and as Messrs. Oliver's and Messrs. Thorn's sales are now only memories of the past, as far as new teas are concerned, no one at first seemed to have pluck enough to make a quotation. The Keemuns are good, and there are some very useful Mingchows, while, as far as the first ship is concerned, there is fortunately a great scarcity of tarry teas. There are very few Oonfas in the first ship, but this is usually the case, and it is impossible to confirm the reports of the fine quality of the Oonfaas till the second and third ships reach our shores, in ten days' or a fortnight's time. The range of opening prices is from 7½d. to 2s. 2d. against 5¾d. to 2s. last year. *Assams* are in very small supply, and steady. *Ceylons* are coming forward freely, and the market is just the turn easier, but there is no substantial change to record.

**WAX (CARNAUBA).**—A considerable quantity has been taken out of stock in Liverpool lately, and the supply at that port is very moderate now. Ordinary grey to fine bright yellow is quoted at 40s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.

#### CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

THE market for heavy chemicals has been firm and steady during the past week. There are a good many inquiries in the market for forward deliveries, both to end of this year and over next year; but makers are not willing to quote prices in the present unsettled state of affairs.

**BICARBONATE OF SODA** unchanged in price, but market firm at 5l. 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs f.o.b. Liverpool, less 2½ per cent. discount and usual allowance for larger casks.

**BLEACHING-POWDER** is quiet at the moment at 4l. 15s. to 4l. 17s. 6d. per ton on rails for softwood casks, and 5l. to 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool for hardwood casks, both less 2½ per cent. discount. Glasgow prices 4l. 10s. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton on rails. Tync market steady at 4l. 15s. per ton in softwood casks, f.o.r or f.o.b. Tync, with 2s. 6d. extra for hardwood casks. Delivery ex ship Thames, 5l. 5s. per ton.

**CAUSTIC SODA** very firm and scarce for early delivery. Quotations are 7l. 10s. to 7l. 12s. 6d. per ton for 60 per-cent.; 8l. 12s. 6d. to 8l. 15s. per ton for 70-per-cent.; 9l. 7s. 6d. to 9l. 10s. per ton for 74-per-cent.; all less 2½ per cent. f.o.b. Liverpool. Newcastle market very strong and prices again advanced 77-per-cent. 10l. per ton; ground and packed in 3-4-cwt. barrels 13l. per ton, both net cash f.o.b. Tync.

**CREAM CAUSTIC** continues firm at 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. per ton on rails, and 7l. 2s. 6d. to 7l. 5s. per ton less 2½ per cent. discount f.o.b. Liverpool, according to brand.

**CHLORATE OF POTASH** quiet at 4½d. per lb. less 5 per cent. discount, delivered Liverpool, Glasgow or Newcastle.

**HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA** firm at 5l. 5s. per ton in 5-7-cwt. casks, and 5l. 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs f.o.b. Tync, less 2½ per cent. discount. Liverpool and Manchester 6l. to 6l. 10s. per ton in casks and kegs respectively, less 2½ per cent. discount.

**SODA ASH.**—Market quiet, 1¾d. to 1½d. per degree for carbonated, and 1¼d. to 1¾d. per degree for caustic f.o.b. Liverpool, less 2½ per cent. discount. Newcastle carbonated 1¼d. per degree, less 5 per cent. discount.

**SODA CRYSTALS** unchanged in price, but market firm, 3l. per ton in 3-cwt. barrels, net weight f.o.r. Widnes and St. Helens, and 3l. 5s. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, 2l. 10s. 6d. per ton in casks, gross weight, 2l. 13s. per ton in 1-cwt. bags, nett weight, and 2l. 10s. 6d. per ton in 2-cwt. bags, net weight f.o.b. Tync; 2l. 17s. to 2l. 17s. 6d. per ton in casks gross weight ex ship Thames.

**SULPHATE OF COPPER.**—The market is flat and not much doing. 21l. 10s. to 22l. per ton less 5 per cent. f.o.b. Liverpool is about the present rate.

**SULPHATE OF SODA** again easier. Prices 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per ton in bulk on rails Widnes and St. Helens. Tync market 30s. per ton in bulk, and 40s. to 41s. per ton, ground and packed in casks f.o.b. Tync.

#### THE GERMAN MARKETS.

HAMBURG, July 1.

SLIGHTLY more animation has been shown in our general market during the past week, and for certain classes of drugs there has been quite a speculative movement.

**BALSAMS.**—The recently imported 33 cases and 7 casks *Bahia Copaiba* have quickly found buyers and full prices. There has also been more demand for the *Maracaibo* variety, and a small parcel has been sold for delivery. The only parcels offering are second-hand. The speculators in *Peruvian* balsam have bought freely during the week at higher prices. The total transactions amount to about 180 cases. The first-hand is now quite cleared out, and genuine quality is hardly to be had at 8½ to 8¾ marks.

**CINCHONA.**—Our entire first-hand stock of *Porto Cabello* bark, i.e., about 600 packages, has been taken from the importers by second-hand holders at full prices. It seems that, in spite of its present dearth, the demand for this variety is again on the increase; fine bark especially is in strong request, and the trade willingly pays high prices for it. The *Ville de Belfort* has brought us 70 serons flat *Calisaya*, but these were already sold before arrival.

**QUILLAIA.**—The whole of the imports have been bought up by strong holders. Nothing is now obtainable below 33 to 34 marks.

**JALAP.**—The 25 serons of direct import recently received have been sold at comparatively good prices. The quotation for good dry tubers will remain firm and unchanged at 2.65 marks. Our importers expect to receive only a few small consignments of the new crop, and a further rise seems therefore unavoidable.

**KOLA NUTS.**—A small parcel of 10 bags has arrived and found buyers at the very low price of 0.50 marks.

**WAX (CARNAUBA).**—There has been more demand at advancing prices. For good yellow wax, 120 marks, and for grey, 95 marks has been paid.



## HUNGARIAN MEDICINAL HERB PRODUCE.

AN occasional correspondent sends us the following notes on Hungarian drugs:—

**CHAMOMILES.**—It is now certain that the collection of *flor. chamomille vulg.* has been a very heavy one, and the knowledge of this fact has made the owners of this drug more disposed to listen to low offers. The bulk of the crop is of medium quality. Common, as well as very fine flowers are scarce, and it is probable that high prices will have to be paid for the best grades later on. The present quotations are 35s. to 50s. for common to fair, and 75s. to 85s. for good to fine—all per 100 kilos.

**CANTHARIDES.**—The arrivals are beginning to come to market slowly from the producing districts. This does not necessarily mean, however, that there is but little available of the drug. On the contrary, it seems as if the crop will be fully up to the average yield, and, as a matter of fact, the owners are not asking very high prices to begin with. At present it is possible to buy at 8s. per kilo., but perhaps that price may be advanced before long.

**ELDER FLOWERS.**—The harvest of *flores sambuci* has been a very poor one; the arrivals are scanty, and prices are consequently higher than in previous seasons. It is hardly possible that the yield will be sufficiently plentiful to cover the requirements. There is already a strong export demand, and for good quality 80s. to 85s. per 100 kilos. is being paid.

**POPPY FLOWERS.**—There is an exceptionally large demand for *flores papaveris rhoad.* for France, and all available parcels are being readily bought up for that country. The crop here, on the other hand, has remained below the average. The price of 165s. per 100 kilos. has been paid already, and the price is likely to advance still farther.

## CANNON STREET ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON.



"A copy of the Extra Supplement to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST containing advertisements of situations open and wanted, businesses for disposal, &c., may be had free on application at the publishing-office, 42 Cannon Street, on Friday afternoon, or will be sent by post on receipt of a stamped addressed newspaper-wrapper."

## LONDON DRUG STATISTICS.

THE following figures refer to the stocks of drugs in the port of London on June 30, 1890, and to the imports and deliveries during the first six months of 1890.

Article	Stocks		Imported		Delivered	
	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889
Aloes ..os & pkgs	8,442	7,326	3,073	2,011	2,872	1,674
" ..gourds	972	1,598	74	195	446	646
Anise, Star ..chts	85	94	14	40	—	85
Arrowroot ..cks	12,374	14,005	9,512	9,705	8,349	6,566
" ..bxs & tins	3,119	6,913	244	1,560	3,219	2,507
Balsams ..cks, &c.	2,511	2,517	572	77	505	204
Bark (Oinchona), S.American cases	407	483	3	9	18	32
" ..bls, &c.	27,880	35,664	3,953	5,125	8,162	3,734
E.I., Ceylon, and Java ..cks	450	690	354	836	305	772
" ..bls, &c.	27,306	27,989	25,569	32,264	22,337	23,187
Borax ..cks	377	567	21	6	121	37
Calumba ..cks	1,376	1,492	192	206	700	558
Camphor (crude) ..cks	4,472	368	8,729	1,346	4,290	1,910
Cardamoms ..chts	1,338	1,613	1,925	2,178	1,862	1,143
Coco. Ind. bgs, &c.	569	295	584	—	167	54
Cochineal ...srns	4,956	4,551	2,702	1,961	2,149	2,325
Cream of Tartar cks	17	11	26	9	19	11
Cubebs ..cks	140	100	60	249	229	273
Dragons' Blood cks	166	188	110	162	88	54
Galls, China, &c. os	4,307	2,048	4,561	1,594	1,223	1,671
Turkey, &c...bgs	7,119	5,735	6,515	6,645	3,164	3,627
Gums—						
Ammoniac pkgs	66	119	6	6	31	12
Animi & Copal pkgs	5,792	5,463	3,679	4,053	7,438	3,563
Arabio ..cks	20,307	24,938	14,077	18,435	15,640	13,032
Asafoetida ..cks	445	749	205	828	131	428
Benzoin ..cks	2,530	2,198	2,007	1,731	1,570	1,420
Damar ..cks	7,353	3,542	6,273	4,209	4,115	3,198
Galbanum ..cks	34	4	24	4	24	—
Gamboge ..cks	60	119	142	148	145	122
Guaiacum ..cks	25	68	33	101	27	49
Kino ..cks	52	113	6	37	71	11
Kowrie ..cks	978	1,430	1,177	1,475	1,505	1,416
Mastic ..cks	13	43	—	26	14	14
Myrrh ..cks	252	483	103	163	239	225
Olibanum ..cks	6,420	5,394	6,481	6,786	3,798	4,090
Sandarac ..cks	603	903	556	654	737	508
Tragacanth ..cks	7,700	9,126	3,902	6,889	3,580	3,499
Indigo, E. I. ..chts	17,173	16,530	17,552	16,797	9,854	9,304
" Spanish srns	2,355	2,858	3,295	3,577	2,493	2,738
Ipecac. ..cks	261	481	765	814	686	361
Jalap ..cks	104	70	62	—	29	17
Laos Dye ..chts	5,435	5,790	—	—	264	90
Nux Vomica pkgs	1,222	341	2,887	361	2,133	1,137
Oils—						
*Anise ..cks	27	103	65	199	131	106
*Cassia ..cks	12	65	255	179	273	131
Castor ..cks	148	617	769	284	832	242
" ..cks	2,333	3,319	3,260	2,050	3,642	5,739
Cocoa-nut ..cks	1,133	2,124	2,023	2,560	3,506	1,818
Olive ..cks, &c.	1,473	853	4,098	2,480	3,406	1,987
Palm ..cks	10	35	27	57	36	82
*Opium ..chts, &c.	—	1,335	—	367	—	695
Rhubarb ..chts	546	918	457	590	760	695
Safflower ..bls, &c.	391	571	93	32	162	51
Saltpetro ..cks	928	423	3,110	2,225	2,381	2,486
Nitrate of Soda ..cks	2,194	2,298	17,537	11,972	16,385	11,734
Sarsaparilla ..bls	314	353	739	695	703	722
Senna ..cks, &c.	2,568	1,257	2,469	761	3,066	1,402
Shellac, Orange cks, &c.	37,545	47,490	13,776	12,500	17,061	11,734
Garnet ..cks	6,245	17,074	1,940	6,231	5,587	4,366
Benton ..cks	5,147	6,804	4,145	3,410	5,158	4,438
Total cks ....	48,937	71,368	19,861	22,141	27,806	20,538
Sticklac ..cks, &c.	2,483	3,573	10	950	603	924
Gambler ..cks	337	601	4,492	4,532	4,850	5,090
Cutch ..cks	2,478	3,401	887	2,404	990	2,264
Turmeric, Bengal tns	1,128	1,477	12	217	269	221
Madras, Cochim, &c. tns	944	1,390	161	25	374	380
Total ..cks	2,082	2,867	173	242	643	601
Vermilion, cks, &c.	32	16	106	94	93	90
Wax, bees' ..bls & srns	709	351	1,697	250	1,662	425
" ..cks & cs	946	1,106	1,159	1,811	1,169	1,752
" ..oakes	51	135	68	201	41	81
" Japan ..cks	1,601	942	381	209	425	719

\* The stocks of oils of anise and cassia at Smith's warehouse and Brewer's quay, the principal storage places for these articles, are kept secret.

† No returns of any value can be given regarding the present stock of opium, as the firm in whose warehouse the bulk of this drug is stored decline to furnish information.





### Memoranda for Correspondents.

*Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.*

*Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.*

*If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.*

*Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest; we shall do our best to reply.*

*Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.*

*Letters, queries, &c., will be attended to in the order received.*

### Exemption of Firemen from Jury Service.

SIR,—As one of your readers interested in fire-brigading, and who knows that a considerable number of the members of the trade are actively engaged in the honourable hobby of protecting life and property from fire to the best of their ability, I venture, on reading the report of a meeting in your issue of June 21, page 821, to say that whoever proposed that a Bill should be introduced for the consideration of the Commons, should fully consider the ease as applying to the jury laws, whereby our liberties have had a certain inheritance of safeguard since Henry II.'s reign.

The firemen of the country ask for exemption under circumstances of peculiarity under which the great body of the trade cannot come. The number of men who risk their lives as volunteers, without hope of reward, is considerable; the number of paid firemen is also considerable; but none of the officers, either professional or amateur, are exempt by law.

The proposed legislation will not disturb the jury lists to any appreciable extent, as the rating value of various localities prevents the great body of firemen being placed on juries. It would be a pity, just now that there is a probability of a favourable opinion of the Firemen's Bill being expressed in the Lower House, for the minds of certain honourable members to be impressed with the idea that a case affecting a very small and exceptionally-placed number of men will be claimed for a large body, who individually are regarded as valuable aids in, and as valuing, the jury system.

Whoever undertakes to champion the case of chemists and druggists in this matter may take a statement directly from the chemist and druggist who drew the Firemen's Bill, and who had the guardianship and pilotage of it until taken over by Viscount Curzon, M.P. for South Bucks, that there will be heavy work and large expense to be arranged for before he arrives at the stage now attained by Lord Curzon's Bill.

My object in writing you is to point out that until there is some reasonable probability that a Bill can be well introduced and powerfully backed to excuse chemists and druggists, there is no need to excite opposition to the Firemen's Bill; and also to say that the Firemen's Bill was the inception and production of one of the trade.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Marlow, Bucks, June 22.

C. M. F.

### Early Closing.

SIR,—I was very pleased to see Mr. Bain's letter in this week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, re the early closing movement. It is a great pity that many who are really in favour of closing do not do so "because Mr. So-and-So does not." Since commencing the earlier closing, I have been repeatedly told by my customers that they are pleased to see it, and many say, "Why not eight instead of nine?—it is quite late enough."

Yours truly,

55 Myrtle Street, Liverpool, June 21.

JOHN SMITH.

**Cleaning Scales and Weights.**—Carboy (81/12) says an inspector of weights and measures has told him that weights and scales should not be cleaned by oxalic acid, brickdust, or such like, but simply washed with soap and water and wiped with leather. By so doing, the painful necessity of appearing before the magistrates will be often avoided.

**Chloride of Lime.**—Mr. J. Burt, Worthing, says it would be a great convenience to retailers if some manufacturer of chloride of lime would put it up for sale in small bottles to retail at a penny and upwards. The chloride sold in packets becomes moist and unpleasant to handle, and the weighing of small quantities from a jar is neither pleasant nor profitable.

**Qualified and Unqualified Assistants.**—(80,70) Chemist. You say "unqualified men get better paid than qualified assistants." What evidence have you in support of this curious assertion? Unless it is true, your letter is valueless.

### Rosy Chances.

A QUEENSLAND CHEMIST in an interesting letter says:—"I have been a constant reader of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, I think, since it was first printed. During the last few years it has been painful to read of the cutting and struggle for existence among so many educated men. Are they unwilling to face manual labour? If they would learn to produce something, learn farming, or market-gardening, come out to this country with about 200*l.*, and rough it a little, they would find a new chance waiting for them. A man can take up a homestead with 80 to 160 acres; all he has to pay for it is 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, and he has 5 years to pay that in. If he is a man of energy sufficient to make a decent living in England at pharmacy, he will have his farm in 5 years, free and comfortable, house, garden, orchard, cattle, horses, and a home that calls him, under God, owner. I had a young man who had been manager of a branch in one of your leading seaport towns. He was manager for 3 years. He had 28*s.* a week, out of which he had to pay for his own board and lodging. When he came to me I gave him 2*l.* per week, and board and lodging, and soon raised his wages. He says now (to use a Colonial phrase) 'He would hump his swag and go on the wulloo by' (i.e., take any manual labour he could get) rather than take a situation in England and face again the grinding white slavery. We have hardships here, and terrible reverses that knock the starch out of a man quickly. We have long and weary droughts that burn up every green thing. We have pitiless, devastating floods that sweep the toil of years away in a few hours; but we have glorious freedom—freedom you do not understand; and if there are any hungry, it is unknown to their fellows. If a man is down through misfortune, if he be a man, in a few months he is in a comfortable position, where he can at least live without feeling that his manhood is or has been compromised. Yet we have many difficulties you know nothing of to contend with. Our population is too sparse. Land-sharks plenty, who do all in their power to seize every good acre of land, crush out farming, and put the country under sheep and cattle. Our Merino Agent-general said a short time ago at the Emigration Commission, 'that all the good farming land in Queensland was already selected,' while we have not one man for every 1,000 acres. There is more good land on the Darling Downs than in all Ireland, that once supported a population of nearly 8,000,000, and there are not 25,000 inhabitants in it all. Some of the richest and finest land on earth." Our friend concludes by wishing every possible prosperity to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and those intelligent men who are engaged on it. We blushing thank him for his inspiring harangue.

### The Antipyrin Reaction.

SIR,—By your review of Mr. Helbing's pharmacological brochure, I notice that the author has perpetuated an error regarding a certain test for antipyrin, which has been going the rounds of the pharmaceutical press. The test is described as follows:—"The dilute aqueous solution of anti-



pyrin mixed with a solution of nitrate of potassium, previously acidulated with dilute sulphuric acid, assumes a bluish-green colour." No such action takes place when nitrate of potassium is used, nitrite being the salt originally recommended, and is alone suitable as liberating nitrous acid, and thus forming the characteristic iso-nitroso compound. I venture to draw attention to this to save disappointment, as I find that this same error has been allowed to stand in the Year Book of Pharmacy (1889, p. 175), and has been reproduced in several American journals of pharmacy.

40 Charlotte Street, E.C.,

July 1.

Yours truly,

E. J. MILLARD.

### Pharmacy of the World.

SIR,—Reading your article in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 31, I think it would be a splendid idea to state in your journal places where there is an opening for chemists abroad. As regards Canada, I have lived there three years, and I can safely say there is not an opening for chemists and druggists in Canada. I know three young chemists who cannot procure situations in Canada; one is night-porter at an hotel, one is working at an engine-shop, cleaning engines, the other is on a ranche. What is wanted in Canada are farmers with about 300*l.* and upwards. As regards the States, I cannot say, but recommend young men to try America.

Yours truly,

Banff, Canada, June 15.

A. HUGHES.

### DISPENSING NOTES.

*The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.*

#### Bism. Subnit. and Potas. Iod.

SIR,—The following mixture was made up by myself, and when sent out was a bright yellow colour; next day it was returned, having changed colour to a bright red. It had been dispensed once before, and was bright yellow, which colour it remained. Can you inform me why it should change to red in one instance, and not in the other?

Bismuth. subnit.	..	..	..	3 i.s.
Pulv. tragacanth. co.	..	..	..	3 "
Acid. hydrocyan. dil.	..	..	..	3 "
Liq. morphin. hydrochlor.	..	..	..	3 " 18
Potass. iodid.	..	..	..	grs. 54
Aq. chlorof. ad	..	..	..	3 ix.

Yours truly,

QUERY. (78/44.)

[This mixture will, in the long run, become of a brick-red colour, owing to the formation of bismuth oxyiodide; but the change to the dark colour may be delayed by triturating the bismuth subnitrate with the compound tragacanth powder, and making into a thin syrup with the chloroform water. Mix the rest of the ingredients with 4 oz. of the water, dilute the syrupy mixture with the remainder, and mix.—Ed. C. & D.]

#### An Unknown Iodide.

SIR,—Would you kindly let me know what should be dispensed for "Sodii et ammonii iodidum"?

I sent to one of the London wholesale houses for it, and received the following in reply:—"That they had sent all round the trade, but were unable to procure it."

I may add that the prescription has been dispensed at London, also at Brighton.

Yours truly,

JABORANDI. (80/69.)

[There is no double iodide of ammonium and sodium that we know of. There is an ammonium periodide,  $\text{NH}_4\text{I}_2$ , which unites with potassium and sodium iodides; but this substance is so little known chemically, and not at all therapeutically, that it is most unlikely that the prescriber means it. In the circumstances we should dispense equal parts of sodium and ammonium iodides.—Ed. C. & D.]

#### Extract of Logwood in Pill.

78/23. Baron Zeigler has had the following to dispense:—

Cupri sulph.	..	..	..	..	gr. 1
Ext. hæmatox.	..	..	..	..	q.s.
Ft. pil., tales	12.				

He asks if there is a soft extract? [No.] How much should be used? [2 grains.] He used 3 grains to each pill and lanoline as an excipient, with a satisfactory result. [In ordinary circumstances lanoline and other fatty substances should not be used as an excipient, but in this case it is permissible, because it is the thing most likely to prevent the decomposition of sulphate of copper before the pills disintegrate in the alimentary canal.—Ed. C. & D.]

#### As to Quantity.

82/56. T. F. J. says he had the following prescription to dispense:—

Liq. potass. arseniat	..	..	..	5 ij.
Vini ferri..	..	..	..	5 ij.
Syrup. tolu.	..	..	..	5 vj.
Aq. destillatæ	..	..	..	5 vj.
Ft. mist. Two teaspoonfuls for a dose.				

He assumed that the prescriber meant a 6-oz., and not a 9-oz. mixture, and acted on this assumption. He asks if he did right. Decidedly he did wrong. There was no reason to assume that the prescriber meant other than what he wrote.

#### Homœopathic Prescription.

SIR,—The writer of this seems to have had in his mind the British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia of 1870, according to which "Iodine  $\theta$ " would mean the strongest solution in rectified spirit. In later editions it would, as you say, mean the crude substance, the solution as above being now called 1 x. We think that "spir.  $\theta$ " is an error for S.V.R. The dose named is not unusual, and may be administered in, say, half a wineglassful of water.

Norwich, June 30.

FULLER &amp; CO.

SIR,—Iodine 1 x should have been dispensed. The B.H.P. explains this. Iod.  $\theta$  of course would mean the crude substance. Homœopathic prescribers often write iod.  $\theta$  instead of iod. 1 x, the latter strength being understood by the homœopathic chemist. Your foot-note in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is quite correct.

HOMŒOPATHY.

#### LEGAL QUERIES.

82/41. *Patent*.—One patent-medicine licence is enough for any number of shops, but it is essential that the places where the business will be carried on shall be stated at the time when the licence is applied for.

118/37. *Lin. Camph.*—You may sell any quantity of methylated spirit, not exceeding one gallon, if you hold a licence. The proposal that it should be sold in not less quantity than a reputed quart at a time was made in a Government Bill this year, but was withdrawn.

81/61. *R.*—The fact that your preparation is of the same colour as the other man's does not of itself make it a colourable imitation. A general similarity in the appearance and get-up of the package is what is understood by a colourable imitation.

83/38. *Doubtful*.—A tenant who holds premises at a yearly rent, but has no written agreement, must give six months' notice to leave, such notice to expire at the completion of any such year. The landlord's notice of an advance of rent would probably amount to a notice to quit, giving you the option; but before assuming that consult a local solicitor.



82/39. *Radix*.—You are not required to give notice to the registrar of your change of address, but by not doing so you risk having your name struck off the register. Address the Registrar, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. You may keep in stock not more than three gallons of benzine, provided that it is all in bottles of not more than a pint capacity, securely stopped. Otherwise you may only keep it if you have a petroleum licence.

80/26. *A. B. S.*—You can adopt anything you like as a surname, with a hyphen or without. You can get your name altered by Act of Parliament if you like, or another form is by royal licence; but you are in exactly the same position as if you change it by your own act and deed.

82/61. *Muc. Acac.*—If notice expires on a Sunday it is generally understood that the contract is terminated on the Saturday night. If the master wishes you to leave before the time expires he must pay you the full month's salary, unless he has sufficient ground for dismissing you on the spot.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

A large number of correspondents ask us for formulæ and other information already published in this journal. It is not fair to more careful readers that we should frequently repeat such information, and so long as the back numbers containing the formulæ or replies required are in print we must decline to do so. Back numbers of our weekly issue can be obtained from the publisher at 4d. each.

Correspondents who have made inquiries regarding the following subjects will find the information in the numbers indicated.

82/27. *Aleph*.—Incense.—See September 14, 1889, page 402.

76/27. *Homo* sends us a small sample of Harness Polish, which has a good reputation in his neighbourhood as an excellent thing for promoting a nice bright colour in old harness. The polish is peculiar, being a light brown watery liquid, with a white sediment and an odour of rosemary. Too little of it has been sent for analysis, but, as far as we can judge, it is an aqueous solution of resin-soap and some cheesy matter, perfumed with oil of rosemary.

75/59. *Ohm*.—Hop-Ale Essence (soluble).—Macerate 2 oz. of lupulin in 10 oz. of rectified spirit for six days, then add 10 oz. of infusion of quassia; continue to macerate for three days longer, strain, shake the liquor with 2 oz. of kaolin, and filter.

78/26. *East Anglian*.—In studying for the Bell's Scholarships Examination you cannot do better than follow the plan sketched by a successful man in this Journal, Sept. 21, 1889, page 413.

78/39. *Salts*.—See index in last issue.

78/34. *Lex*.—See "Season Specialities" in the DIARY, and any back volumes.

78/32. *Whisky*.—Finings for Clarifying Whisky!—The mark of exclamation denotes that we cannot understand how whisky should require to be clarified. It is a distilled spirit, and is not likely to require clarification except it has been kept in a new cask or has been tampered with. The best finings for it may be made by mixing 1 oz. of isinglass with 1 oz. of acetic acid; when that is absorbed add 5 oz. of water, and beat occasionally until the whole is absorbed. Continue this treatment with more water until the gelatine ceases to swell. One ounce of this is sufficient for a gallon of whisky.

79/28. *A Junior* relates to us his failings in Pill Coating. The coating solution which he uses is one which we have recommended, consisting of syrup 3j., mucilage 3j., and water 5vj. He has no difficulty in getting, with fine French chalk, a splendid coated-pill, which can easily be polished, but in about a week his troubles begin, the coating turns yellow or pits in places. Rhubarb pills, or those containing jalap, colocynth, guaiacum, capsicum, calomel massed with syr. rhamni, are those which give most trouble. "A Junior" finds the pills made by wholesale houses, which in his hands turn yellow, keep their glossy appearance.—The question is, How do the wholesale houses do it? Varnish, we may say, is the principle preventive; but great care has to be exercised in massing to see that no excipient is used which is likely to attract moisture, or which will ooze out and stain the coating. Moreover, the pills must be dried quickly in a room having a temperature of 100° F. or thereabouts. The effect of this is to deprive a thin layer of the surface of its volatile oil and moisture before the coating is applied. A suitable varnish can be made from tolu-syrup residues and ether.

79/29. *H. R.*—The principal ingredient of Carbolic Powder is kieselguhr, or any other absorbent argillaceous earth which is not of an alkaline nature. Slaked lime or anything of that nature is unsuitable, as it tends to combine with the acid, thereby decreasing its antiseptic power.

79/64. *A. B.*—B.Sc. Degrees.—Full particulars will be found in our last educational number. The London degree is the only one which can be taken by private study.

80/15. *Festina lente*.—Common washing soda contains more than half its weight of water, and when you mix it with dried soap there is sure to be an interchange, so that the two will "glue" together. Use dried soda, as well as dried soap, and some silicate of soda, to make Washing Powder.

80/30. *Moor*.—As far as we can gather from your note, what is wanted is a substance which will be a kind of Solid Mucilage. To make this, steep 2 oz. of gelatine in 4 oz. of water, and when soft mix with 3 oz. of gum arabic and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. gum tragacanth dissolved in 6 oz. of water and strained. Heat the whole on a water-bath with 1 oz. of glycerine until you get it of the consistency desired.

80/45. *Rhei*.—See the last educational number.

80/60. *W. Banbury*.—We have not seen the liquid. Probably it is a saturated solution of zinc chloride or syrupy phosphoric acid; both used for dental stoppings.

80/66. *Reponensis*.—Engraving on syphons may be done with the sand-blast, with hydrochloric acid, or with a mixture of ammonium fluoride and sulphuric acid.

81/42. *Viridis*.—5x. meant.

80/47. *Assistant*.—Neither gluc nor anything else soluble in water can be made absolutely waterproof when used as a cement.

68/22. *R. D. M.*—Nothing satisfactory can be made out of the samples.

82/15. *S. R. II.*—See reply to "Acetum" in our issue of June 21.

30/9. *Canary*.—The powder for Colouring Canaries is a mixture of powdered egg-shell or chalk with mild capsicum.



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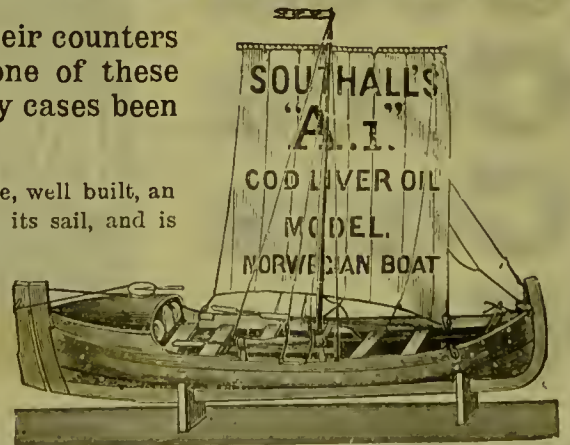
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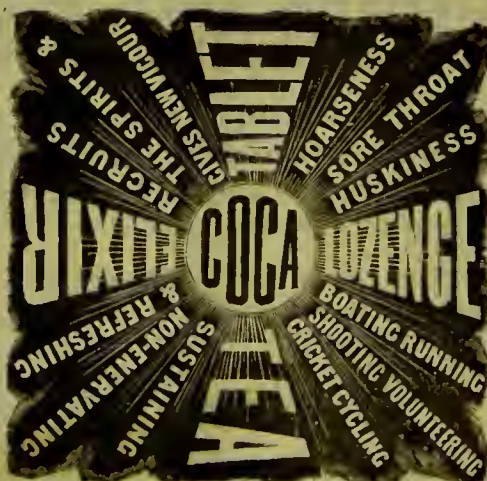
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Alain .....	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	5/	16/	Quinine, Bisulphate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	5/	16/
" .....	$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	6/	20/	" .....	1 gr.	5/	16/
" .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	7/	24/	" .....	2 gr.	5/8	18/
" .....	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	11/	40/	" .....	3 gr.	7/8	28/
" Compound .....		7/	24/	" .....	4 gr.	9/8	34/
" and Strychnine.....		7/	24/	" .....	5 gr.	11/8	42/
" Strychnine and Belladonna .....		7/	24/	" Sulphate .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	5/	16/
" or Aperient, No. 1 (Clark).....		9/	32/	" .....	1 gr.	5/	16/
" " No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 .....		7/	24/	" .....	2 gr.	8/	20/
Morphine Muriate .....	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	7/	24/	" .....	3 gr.	8/	28/
" .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	9/	32/	" .....	4 gr.	10/	36/
Narcotic Extracts (Brown-Sequard) .....		16/	56/	" .....	5 gr.	12/	44/

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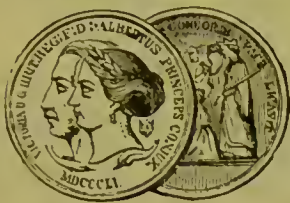
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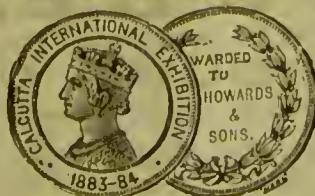
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Experimental Research as to the General Comparative Action of the Natural and Artificial Salicylic Acids, and their Salts of Sodium. Read in the Section of Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association held in Leeds, August, 1889. By M. CHARTERIS, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics in the University of Glasgow, and W. MACLENNAN, M.B., C.M.

See *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, Nov. 30, 1889.

The deductions from these experiments indicate that artificial salicylic acid and its salt of sodium are dangerous and, in large doses, fatal to animals, while salicin, natural salicylic acid, and its salts of sodium are not. That artificial salicylic acid contains an impurity or impurities, and until this or these can be extracted by the aid of chemistry the internal administration of it or its salts of sodium should be discountenanced. Large and repeated doses of the sodium salt are necessary in the treatment of acute rheumatism, and hence we may account for the restlessness, the confusion, and the delirium sometimes attendant on its use, which have been testified by clinical experience. It is more than probable, too, that the retarded convalescence occurring in some cases of acute rheumatism after the salicylate treatment is due to the great and protracted prostration which the impurity or impurities give rise to. It is to be remembered in connection with these symptoms that prescriptions of the salicylate of sodium are invariably made up, unless otherwise indicated, from the artificial and not the natural salt.

The specimens with which the investigations were carried on were supplied by T. MORSON & SON, London—the Natural Acid and its Soda Salt being manufactured by themselves.

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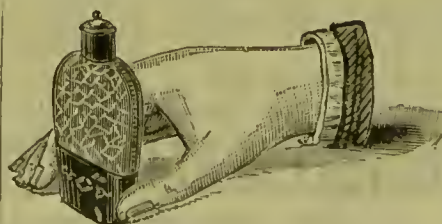
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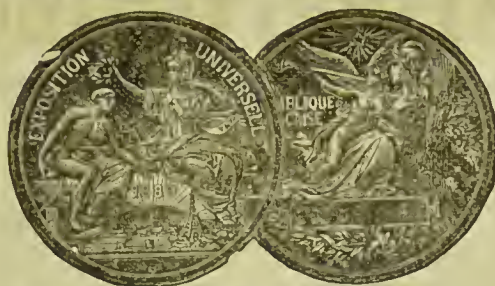
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Ladies' Abdominal Belts " 24/ "  
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Elastic Stockings, from 4/ per pair, finest quality.

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Scarlet Felt, and every other kind.  
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ARE THE BEST.

On cloth	100 10 6 3 leaves; 1/ 1 5-yard rolls
	84/ 10/ 6/ 3/ 7/ 10/ 84/ per doz.
	6 in. 6 in. 12 in. wide
On paper	100 50 10 leaves; 1 yard 5-yard rolls
	60/ 30/ 7/ 7/ 60/ per doz.
	6 in. 12 in. wide

SEABURY'S Half-strength Mustard Plasters on Paper, 10 leaves in box, 7/ per dozen boxes.

These Plasters are intended to meet the wants of persons of specially sensitive skins, who cannot endure the activity of full strength.

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10/6	10/6	10/6	11/6	11/6	13/0	13/0	20/6	20/6	23/6	30/0 Green, per grs.
10/9	10/9	11/6	12/6	13/0	15/6	15/6	24/0	24/0	27/0	34/6 White, ..

### IN CRATES (about 6 Gross Assorted).

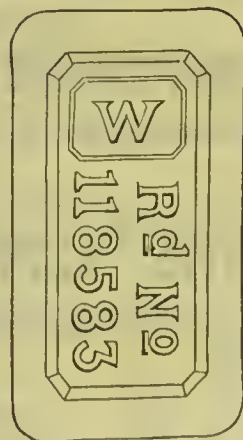
Not less than 1 gross of a size.

1	1½	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20 oz.
9/9	9/9	9/9	11/0	11/0	12/0	12/0	19/6	19/6	22/0	28/0 Green, per grs.
10/3	10/3	11/0	12/0	12/6	14/9	14/9	23/0	23/0	26/0	33/6 White, ..

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BOTTOM OF BOTTLE.

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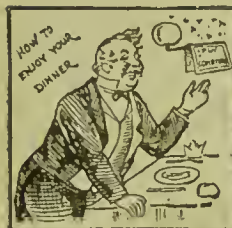
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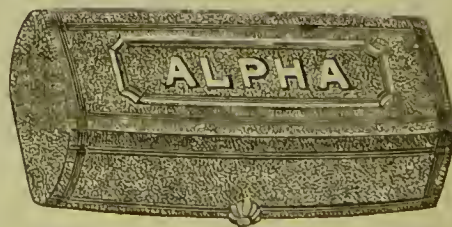
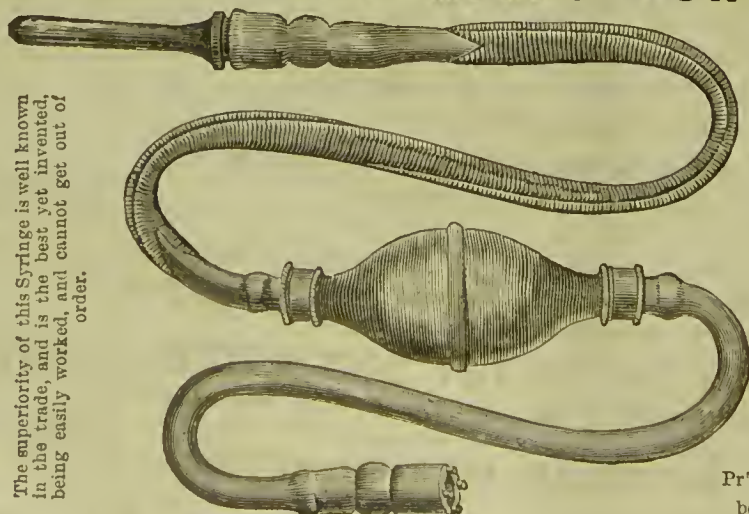
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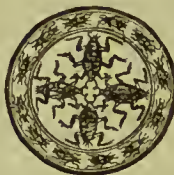
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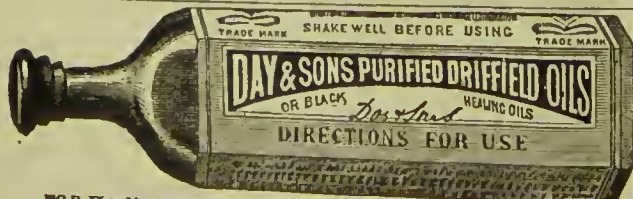
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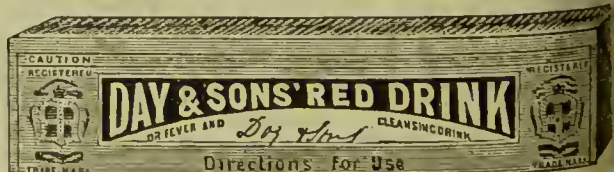
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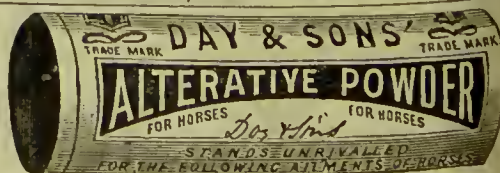
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Please send 5 gall. 56 o.p. as before. I have pleasure in saying I have always found your spirit answer all tests, which is more than I can say of all I have had from different places, and also to be practically free from odour.

Yours faithfully,

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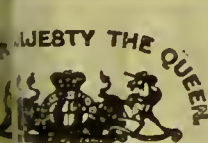
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POISONOUS POWDER  
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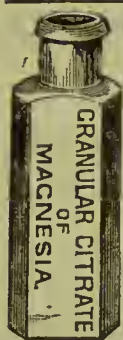
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### NEW PATENT

## AIR-TIGHT CHEMIST JAR



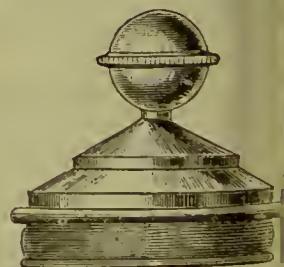
A slight turn of the knob presses the indiarubber Band against the glass, and renders the vessel absolutely air-tight. The Stopper is made of pure Nickel, of handsome shape.

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Section of the Nickel Stopper when closed.

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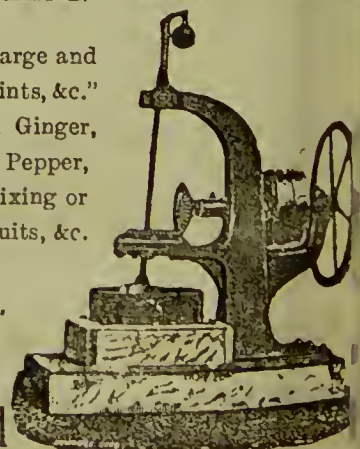


"These machines have for many years proved most serviceable on a large and small scale for Grinding, Levigating, and Mixing Powders, Pill Masses, Paints, &c." Amongst the articles which are readily ground by it may be mentioned Ginger, Seeds, Salts of all kinds, Cream of Tartar, Sugar, Cocoa, Pepper, Spice, Jalap, Rhubarb, Gums, Aloes, Barks, &c.; and for mixing or kneading Lozenges, Pill Masses, Glaziers' Putty, Bread, Biscuits, &c.

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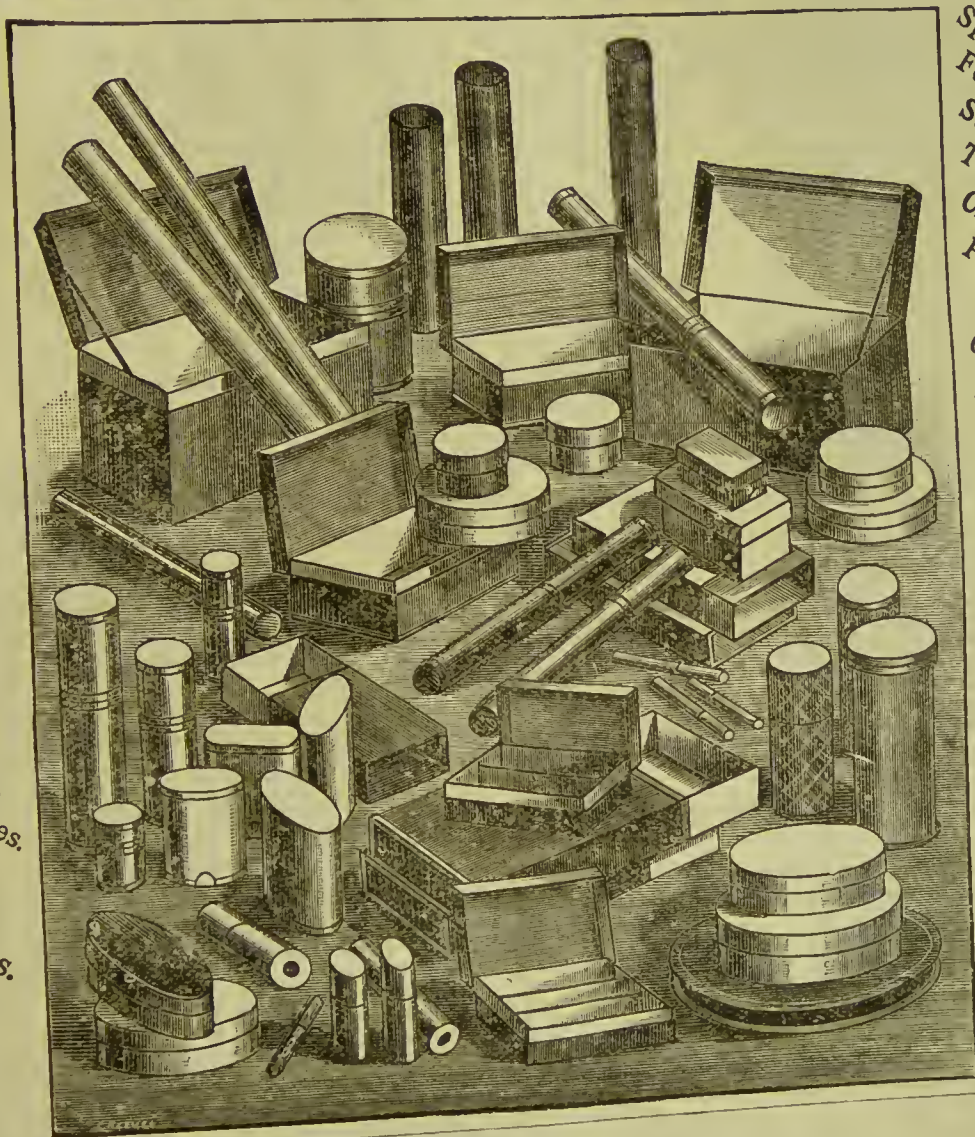
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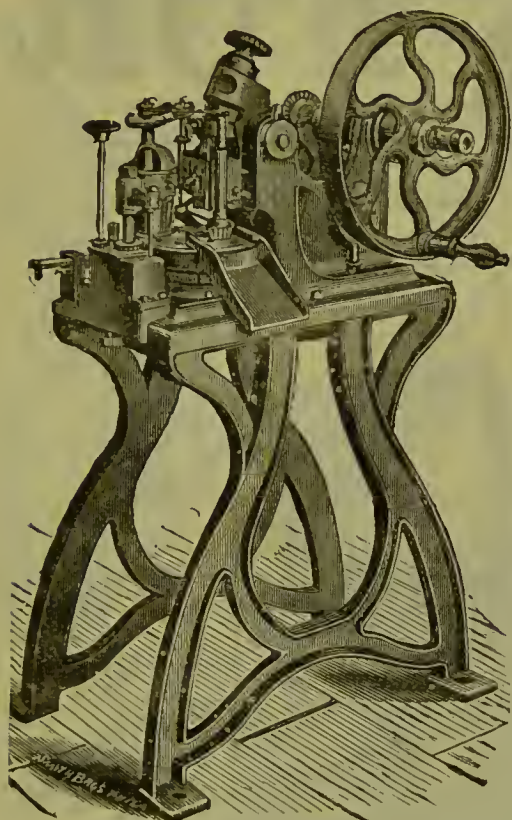
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for estimates and  
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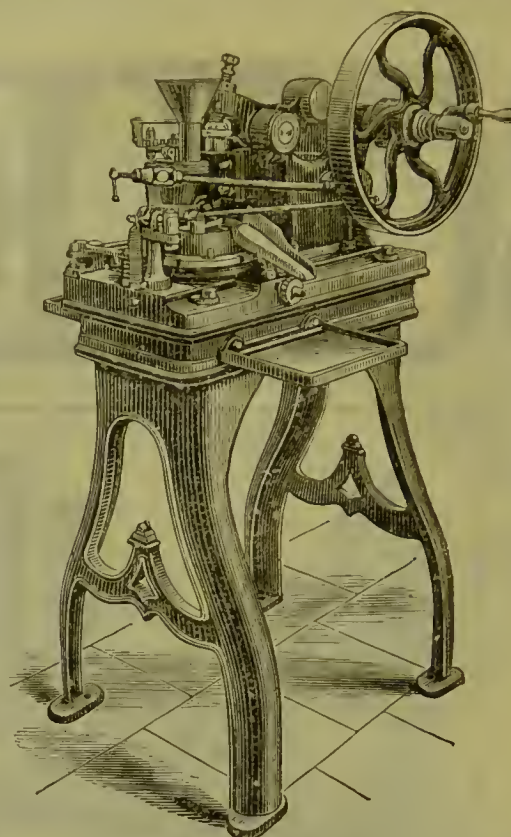


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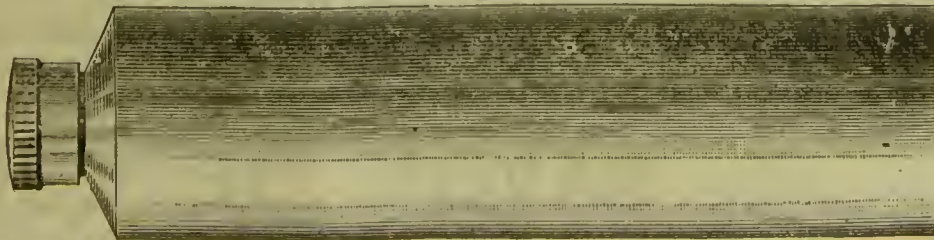
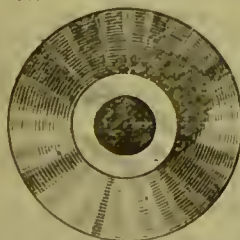
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